BRANCH OF THE OYAL ASIATIC SOCI

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 3 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	......	......
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
27th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	......	......
12th „	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th „	MACEDONIA	10500	......	......
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5231	MONGOLIA	9500
30th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th „	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,600	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4.259 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 5th Feb. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar. „
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. „
*†SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	20th Apr „

*Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,013	23th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Feb., at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd Feb., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 8,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th February, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd February, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,300 tons, on or about 10th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

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S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons, Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

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ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single, Rs.	Return, Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	—	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Hilley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knaut	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar
A.	PROME	3590	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buse	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6900	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3127	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
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Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

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ISCHIA	6,000	D. Mazanzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
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REAL HAVANA CIGARS
MADE OF THE
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HAVANA TOBACCO.

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4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

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"MUSAFFI" PILLS

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100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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SOUVENIRS	for Races Run.
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SPORTING DESIGNS	in Scarf Pins.
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1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

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4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

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THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
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BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Oysters.

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GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
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VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
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FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

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Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative............ TOMMY EMPSON.

Fanny Stanley's
COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST.
Musical Comedy,
MY SWEETHEART.
MISS FANNY STANLEY
In Her Grand Impersonation as Tina
MY SWEETHEART.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND.
Charming Comic Opera in 3 Acts,
DOROTHY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera in 2 Acts
MIKADO.

NOTICE.

Miss Fanny Stanley begs to inform the public the OPERA MIKADO will be performed in its entirety, All New Costumes, imported from Japan, entirely New Scenery, full Chorus and Orchestra, forming the most perfect Representation of this Opera ever seen in Bombay.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH.
Farewell Benefit to
MISS FANNY STANLEY,
Positively the last night.

In consequence of hundreds being unable to gain admission Miss FANNY STANLEY will by numerous requests perform the ever successful Emotional Drama in 5 Acts

EAST LYNNE.

Miss FANNY STANLEY in her Grand Impersonation as LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.

TOWN HALL.

FRIDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1904.
AT 9 P.M.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LAMINGTON.
SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, D. G. M., BOMBAY.
AND
R. W. LAYARD DUNLOP, Esq., D.G.M., OF A.S.F.I.

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	Rs.
Masons Tickets to admit 1 Gentleman and 1 Lady...	10
Extra Lady	8
Non-Masons Tickets to admit 1 Gentleman and 2 Ladies	15
Extra Lady	5

H. GREGORY HYDE, Messrs. Hoar & Co., Fort,
J. F. PENNOCK, Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., Mazagon, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 17th and 18th February, 1904, for the purpose of balloting for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to act during the absence of Mr. FRANK RITCHIE who has obtained nine months' leave from the 26th January, 1904.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 p.m. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st February, 1904.

BOMBAY 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY. 1st February 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 28th January, 1904.

WANTED

FOR the Punjab Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, an EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, capable of holding charge of a Division in which besides ordinary work of Building construction there will be Sewerage and Water Works.

Applicants must have practical experience and should submit copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to Undersigned.

Salary Rs. 850 per mensem, with Travelling Allowance, according to Civil Service Regulations. Employment will probably be for two years with a chance of extension.

Apply to
UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVT., Punjab,
Public Works Department,
Buildings and Roads Branch.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

THE Undersigned invites APPLICATIONS from High Caste Hindu Students for aid from the G. T. Law and Medical Fund. The number of stipends available is as follows:—

1. For Solicitors' Examination.
2. For Law or L. M. and S. Examination.

Applications will be received up to the 7th February, 1904. For printed form of application apply enclosing postage to the Undersigned.

JAMNADAS M. GANDHY,
Secretary.
Bombay, 15th January, 1904.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1904 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of January, 1904.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

NO ARTISTE TOO GOOD
NO SALARY TOO HIGH.
OUR MAMMOTH COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTES
AGAIN TO-NIGHT.
DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO Y
AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

SPECIAL COMMAND NIGHT,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4TH.
Under the Patronage and in the immediate presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON AND SUITE,
SPECIALLY SELECTED PROGRAMME.
On this occasion the PERFORMANCE will commence at 9-30 p. m.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5TH.
FIRST HIGH JUMPING CONTEST
FOR LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES.
A Handsome Trophy for the Winner.

NEXT MATINEES, WEDNESDAY 3RD, AND SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

Children half price to all parts. Box Plan at the Circus.

Hours Open:—10 to 12 a.m. and to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Full Box (6 seats)	20	0	Second Chairs............	2	0
Single seat in Box	4	0	Stalls	1	0
First Chairs............	3	0	Gallery (Natives only)............	0	8

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
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TWO SHOWS IN ONE,
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING NEW, NOVEL AND BRIGHT.
For the first time in Bombay,
Thrilling Lion Act by that Daring and Intrepid Lion Tamer
MISS ANNA DONAL,
WITH HER PET LIONESS "MUNSI."
THE LOVELY PERFORMING BIRDS.
THE GREAT "NINY," OUR CONTINENTAL CLOWN.
THE NEW AND SIDESPLITTING COMIC ENTREES.
FRED DANIELLS, OUR GROTESQUE COMEDIEN.
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THE DOUBLE TRAPEZE, BY THE TONIO TANALS.
NEW PANTOMINES, NEW FACES, NEW ACTS.

TO-NIGHT'S performance will be under the distinguished patronage of Shree Luxmee Narayan Sneh-Vardhak Mandal.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
Prices the same as usual.

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THE LONDON LADIES TRIO

Will give their opening Concert.
TUESDAY, FEBY. 2ND.
MISS HENRIETTE MURKENS,
The Celebrated and Popular Violinist.
MISS GRACE OAKLEY,
The Brilliant English Soprano.
MISS EDITH MERRYLEES,
The accomplished Scottish Pianist.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3
Admission Rs. 2 and Re. 1
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MADHOWLAL RUNCHORELAL & Co.,
Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 598 OF 1902.

WAMON WASSUDEO MOORANJAN of Bombay Hindu, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay............Plaintiff.

vs.

PANDURUNG GHAROBA PATEL, Administrator of the property and credits of the late Dr. BALCRISHNA SUDAMJI, residing in the 4th Marine Street, outside the Fort of Bombay...Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of SALE of immoveable property dated the 8th day of January, 1904, the Sheriff has been directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate lying and being at 4th Marine Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 84 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 2713, Street No. 68, and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the public thoroughfare, on or towards the West and South by the vacant piece of Land and which said premises stand in the record of the Bombay Municipality in the name of Baji Majakar and are in the occupation of the Defendant.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges of claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 17th day of February, 1904, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1904.

N. W. KEMP,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th January to 11th February, 1904, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 1st February, 1904, on presentation of Share Certificates.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 28th January, 1904.

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Crest and Monogram	"	10	0
Monograms only	"	5	0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2	8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4	8

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		Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	4
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100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved............	Rs.	3	0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved............	Rs.	4	0

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		Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards............	Rs.	1	8
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............£562,500

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40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)............Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 17,75,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London: [illegible] Dublin and in all the principal towns [illegible] India.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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PURE FRESH-GROUND COFFEE	1 lb. tins	1 0	11 0
FRENCH COFFEE, WITH CHICORY	1 "	0 12	8 0
Do. do.	½ "	0 7	4 8

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"PIVERFELL" (FOR FEVERS) prevents contamination of blood by immediately supplying it with the wanting salts. It stimulates the digestive organs, and does not allow their functions to be impeded; thereby enabling the general system to resume normal temperature. Composed of Antipyretics, Antiseptics, Germicides, Astringents, Stimulants, and Cinchona Salts.
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AND
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Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for [illegible] 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5½	per cent.	per annum.
9 to 12 Months	5	"	"
6 Months	4½	"	"

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	... Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	"	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	"	5,00,000

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MR. D. KING

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

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J. C. SPEIRS,
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Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	"	18,000,000
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PILES external or internal, bleeding or blind is positively cured sooner than by any other cure. S. B. MITRA, Esq., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Amraoti, writes:—"I have been perfectly cured of Piles by using your specific. I safely recommend it to those suffering from this painful disease." Price Rs. 2 only.

HYDROCELE SPECIFIC, Rs. 5 only. H. PILLAI, Esq., Talukdar, Tuticorin, writes:—"It is certainly a wonderful specific, superior to any other Ointment or Liniment hitherto prescribed by European Doctors" For detailed account of Testimonials, Treatment and Price List, please write to
J. C. MUKERJEE & Co.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat,
BENGAL

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rc. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars,&c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING
SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show,1900,

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture such as single and double cots, meatsafe hat and book stands, dressing and washhand and writing tables, cupboards, chest of drawer, writing desk, new foot sewing machines, large size dispensary counter, Austrian safes.

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co.

On account of the concerned:—

34 cases each 4 doz. bottles Munich and dark and light Pilsener beer.

AT 2 P. M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 glass fronted brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Custom House Road, opposite the Town Custom House, next to Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinet, almyras, chest of drawers, writing tables, ebonized square piano, lady's and gent's Beeston Humber bicycles, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. A. WILSON.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Hajee Abubaker and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m. the following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of handsome majolica flower vases, Jardiniers, garden pots, stands, mirror brackets, bentwood tables, sofas, hat stands, centre-pieces terra-cotta figures, large musical box with spare rollers, handsome cut glass, 8, 6, and 4 light gas chandeliers &c.

The property is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, dining table for 24 persons, set of sofas and chairs, cabinet, best platedware, crockery and glassware, ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, specially made for Indian climate, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, table and standing lamps, table ornaments, copper boiler, Chubbs box, American organ, Treacher's ice box, English large stove, lady's bicycle, clock, etc., the property of Mrs. G. RUSSEL.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER OF THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSEY MILLS.

Private offers for the purchase of the above salvage consisting of
75 ring frames.
18 mule frames.
9 intermediate frames,
19 roving frames.

With accessories, shafting and gearing, wall boxes, pedestals, pulleys &c. &c. will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst.

Also about 160 cast iron columns.

For further particulars as to weights and other conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A TEAKWOOD BUNGALOW.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khetwady, opposite the Kama Bag, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Edulji Meherwanji Mistry or Contractor and Kaikobad Cooverji Mahableshwarwala, one teakwood bungalow, 40 feet by 27 feet with Marseilles tiles.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 31—32, 139—151, Lohar Chawl.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1904

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 58 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st February, 1904, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B B & C I Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1904, at 2 p. m., at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE Plain and Flowered Silk Piece-goods, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Silk Fans, Iron Safe, by George Price, Sliding Door Show Cupboards, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Ahmed Haji Abdulla, Jusub Haji Abdulla, and Ebrahim Haji Abdulla, traded as Haji Ahmed Ebrahim, adjudged Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1904, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Jakeria Musjid Shop, consisting of a number of rolls and pieces of flowered, plain and striped silk, patch, tanchoi, mushru, satin, damask, shawls, Handkerchiefs, scarfs, caps, variety of silk fans packets of silk, sliding glass-door cupboards, empty mechta boxes, iron safe, mattresses, pillows, copying press, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1904.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—
O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 1-8	= + 1-13
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-4	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£64 1-2	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 3-4	= + 3-16
2 months hence	25 7-16	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	55 7-8	= + 3-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin „	20·48 1-2	= — 3-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-3	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	=
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3	=
6 „ „ „	3 1-8	=
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	=
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	=
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 5-8	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 3-4	= + 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 18,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 6,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 320,000
Gold „	£100,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks D.-J. 10 = firm.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 3 1-2. Done plus 1-2.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore A.-M. Sellers 33 5-8s — 4 1-2.
Brown J.-F. Sellers 32s. = — 6d. Dull.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Sellers. 33 1-2 — 6d. Firmer.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 15-16 unchanged.
ARRIVAL—
Steamer Brittania.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales, 3,000. Spot 8·52 plus 12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-8 plus 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 30,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.Mar.	March-April	April-May
8·36	8·36	8·36	8·36
+ 18	+ 18	+ 18	+ 19

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
8·36	8·34	8·32
+ 20	+ 20	+ 21

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
8·13	7·40
+ 23	+ 9

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	18,000
Do. last year	31,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Do. do Continent	19,000
Mid-Uplands	16·05 — 23
Futures, month of March	15·82 — 13
Do. do. July	16·18 — 7

In New Orleans—

Spot	15 9-16 unchanged.
Futures, month of April	16·06 — 14
Do. do. July	16·57 — 13
Tone at close	Barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 29th January, 1904:—

Cotton	8,702	bales.
Wheat	11,025	cwts.
Linseed	2,020	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,434	„
Gingellyseed	12,128	„
Poppyseed	669	„
Groundnuts	1,483	„
Castorseed	431	„
Rice	17,110	„
Myrabollams	3,671	„
Cottonseed	1,857	„
Mowraseed	74	„
Gram	893	„
Joowar	1,129	„
Maize	2,324	„

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	136,000
„ exports to Great Britain	70,000
„ „ to continent	71,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	750,000
„ „ interior ports	430,000

BOMBAY, JANUARY 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills	3	Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 3-8d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 1-2d
French Francs	3	do	do	171 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	139 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		130
Shanghai	30	do	do	180
Japan	30	do	do	146

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone.

Cash	Rs. 95·14
1st Settlement 2nd February	„ 95·14
2nd Do 2nd March	„ 96·1

Money Market.—Tone Steady.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	11	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	12	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	12	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	8	0
25 per cent. „ ...	31	0	0
50 per cent. „ ...	29	8	0 to 30
Black Kutnee ...	26	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet,

Pissi 91 per cent.	„	29-12
Club No 1	„	29-4
Hard Red	„	23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.

Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	13,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apil.
8·40	8·40	8·40
+4	+4	+4

Apl-May	May-June	June.-July.
8·40	8·40	8·39
+4	+4	+5

July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct
8·37	8·18	7·40
+5	+5	

COTTON.—The shipments for the current month being completed there is little doing at Colaba to-day. The market is quiet but steady for ready cotton, while the rate for Broach Good in the Sutta market has declined to Rs. 294.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	247	234	238 ...	25 Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	249	239	... ...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	249	239	... ...	do
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	269	263	... ...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	247	241	...	do
Jalgaum do.	250	244	...	do
Khandwa do.	270	264	... ...	do
Khamgaum fair staple(M-G)	270	264	... ...	do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	279	273	... ...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	277	271	... ...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	280	274	... ...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	318	...	294	25 March
Do. (M.-G.) ...	315	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	280	270	...	25 May.
Do. (M.-G) ...	277	267	...	„
Muttia (M. G.)	259	249	...	25 February
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	290	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	275	„

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	dull
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	6 23-32
The Manchester Market has been	strong
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	25-32

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 1st February.

1. There will be a Parade at the Riding School to-day Monday 1st February at 7 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

2. The Corps will Parade with his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard (to-morrow Tuesday) the 2nd Instant at 7 a.m. at Church Gate Station.

Dress—Drill order.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Camp Santa Cruz, 1st February.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next, the 6th instant at 4-15 p.m. at Santa Cruz Dress—Review Order, Khaki, Putties to be worn.

2. Every member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present, or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

3. The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.

4. N. C. Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements and buttons well cleaned for this parade.

5. Amunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists).

Train leaves Colaba, at 3-5 p.m. (Bombay Time) and return from Santa Cruz at 7-21 p.m. and 9-58 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Members travelling from other Stations on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Dinner will be provided in Camp about 7-30 p.m. for members of A C D E and F Companies who attend this parade.

Cadets will attend this parade and will return by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 7-21 p.m. (Bombay Time).

2. Detail.—Orderly Officer for Monday Captain R G Snell and Lieut. Gra Rigge.

Orderly Office for Tuesday, Major D J Sharp and Lieut Pott.

Battalion Orderly Sergt for Monday, Sergt W Cody.

Battalion Orderly Sergt for Tuesday, Sergt J W Gordon.

Battalion Orderly Corporal for Monday, Corpl G F Lund.

Battalion Orderly Corporal for Tuesday, Corpl F T Gidney.

3. Parades.—There will be no Cadet Company parades this week except Saturday the 6th instant.

4. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade daily during this week at 6-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. at Santa Cruz.

Dress—Drill order, khaki, Putties to be worn.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that Sports will be held in Camp on Friday afternoon the 5th inst.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st February.

1. Orderly Sergeants for this week:—
No 1 Coy Sergt H E Bryning.
Next for duty Sergt R B Leaham.
No 2 Coy Sergt P Hunter.
Next for duty Sergt W Thomson.

2. The following drills will take place this week.
No 1 Coy (Town Hall Compound).
Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. 10" R M L Gun Drill.
No 2 Coy (Nesbit Lane Head Quarters).
Tuesday and Thursday at 8 45 p.m. 10" R M L Gun Drill.
E E Coy.
Tuesday—Technical Instruction at Oyster Rock, Launch leaving Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.
Thursday—Squad drill and lectures in the Town Hall compound at 6-30 p.m.

3. There will be class firing at Kurla on Tuesday and Thursday. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 5-50 and 6-5 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. The proficiency class for No 1 Coy will meet at the Town Hall compound on Thursday the 4th instant at 6-30 p.m.

5. No 1 Coy will parade at Colaba North Fort on Thursday morning the 4th instant at 6-30 a.m. for 10" R M L and 6" B L Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki, putties not to be worn.
Expenses will be paid to members on parade.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 1.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

At 11 a.m.

For further hearing.

1213—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co Limited vs Dwarkadas Samji and another Thakordas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

298,02—Payne and Co—The Bodiche Anilvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

509,03—Tyabji D and Co—Mossabhai Mohomed Sajan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Safan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For decree absolute.

706-02—Matubhoy J and M—Hargovandas Jugjivandas Naderkivalla and others vs Kutbudin Abdul Rahim Paloba and another—D D Romer.

737-02—Matubhoy J and M—Hurgovandas Khulshalsbai and others vs Kutbudin Abdul Rahim Palaba and another—D D Romer.

142-03—Matubhoy J and M—Hurgovondas Gugjivandas Naderkivalla vs Massubai widow and others.

For Consent Decree.

302-13973-03—Mulla and M—Liladhur Khimjee and another vs Premji Diaran—Ardesir H D and Co—For dismissal.

412-03—Mirza and Mirza—Khatijabai and another vs Rabiabai and another—Shamrao and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

902-01—J C G Bowen—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

292-92—Wadia and Ghandy—Jivanji Dinshaw Ghandya vs Vurjivandas Cursondas and another—M B B and Bicknell M and M Part heard.

670-01—S B Noble—Dewraz Tokersey and others vs Mangniram Dhanji and others—Payne G S and Moor—Part heard.

5-?8—Thakurdas and Co.—Kessowjee Dossa and others vs Gokuldas Maneckial and others—Kanga and Patell—In person.

247—01—Sorabji Jehangir—Hurkisson Bhsera vs Runchord Jivan and others—S and J and Mulla and Mulla.

357-03—Payne and Co—Framji Dorabji vs Chandula Khusalji—Wadia G and Co.

664-92—Framji and Dinshaw—H H Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Shamsher Ul A Mulk vs Mahaboob Begam—Khanderao and S.

285-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Waghji Gopalji and others vs Meghji Gopalji and others—Tyabji D and Co.

727-02—Captain and V—Kehairownath Balkrishna vs Kahwanti Mahadeo—Daphtary and F.

126-03—Payne and Co—Thukur Madhowji Thakersey vs Khimji Jairam Naorowji and another Dikshit D and Soonderdas.

Rs. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SPEARMAN—Jan 9, at Palace Court Mansions, Bayswater, wife of Major A Y Spearman, of the Royal Warkwickshire Regt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Brown—Robinson—Jan 6, at St Mary's Church, Swannage, S E Brown, BA, Cam, BS, London, science master, Uppingham, to Margaret, daughter of G Robinson, and granddaughter of Sir J C Robinson, CB.

Castle—Henderson—Jan 7, at St Mary Abbot's, T M Castle, Imperial Customs, Shanghai, son of E J Castle, KC, Recorder of Bristol, to Ethel, daughter of the late Lieut-Col F Henderson, 2nd Royal Sussex Regt.

ENGLAND—DINGWALL—Jan 6, at All Saints' Carshalton, Lieut G P England, RN, HMS, Impregnable, to Hilda Rochfort, daughter of C A Dingwall.

HENNAGE—CUTHBERT—Jan 7, at Hexham Abbey, Major the Hon H G Hennage, DSO, 12th Royal Lancers, to Gladys Mary, daughter of the late Mr S Cuthbert.

JOHNSON—GIBBES—Jan 9, at St Peter's Cranley Gardens, FWB, son of the late Major W T Johnson, to Mary Mather (May), daughter of J D Gibbes.

KING—CARRICK—Jan 9, at Marylebone Parish Church, S H King, to Rebecca Louise, daughter of the late J H Carrick.

MAGAN—MARSHALL—Dec 30, at Charleston, F W, son of the late T T Magan (captain 13th Light Dragoons), to Caroline Olmsted, daughter of R M Marshall.

MEIKLEJOHN—MARSHALL—Jan 7, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Capt M F M Meiklejohn, VC, Gordon Highlanders, to Vera Josephine, daughter of the late Lieut-Col L Marshall, Lancashire Fusiliers.

ORMISTON—PARISH—Jan 7, at the Church of St Barnabas Capt T L Ormiston, Indian Army, Burma Commission, son of the late T Ormiston, CIE, MICE, of Bombay, to Agnes Lucy Benniworth, daughter of J B Parish.

SHEPPARD—FORBES—Jan 6, at St John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, W D Sheppard, Indian Civil Service (Bombay), to Margaret Kinloch, daughter of the Col G Forbes, 2nd batt Seaforth Highlanders.

TREVELYAN—BELL—Jan 6, at Holy trinity Church, Sloane Street, C Trevelyan, MP, son of Sir G Trevelyan, Bart, to Mary, Katherine, daughter of H Bell.

WILLIS—BARLOW—Jan 6, at St John's, Irlams o' th' Height, Lancashire, Capt E H Willis, Royal Field Art, to Sarah Augusta, daughter of M Barlow.

DEATHS.

BAKER—Jan 4, at Belford Gardens, JB, son of the late Revd W L Baker, MA, rector of Hargrave, Northamptonshire, brigade surgeon (retired), of the Army Medical Staff, aged 70.

BERESFORD—On Jan 12, at 43 Dalebury Road, Upper Tooting, Surrey, Rhoda Erena, the dearly loved wife of Lieut-Col G W Beresford, late Bengal Staff Corps aged 55 years.

BROWN—Jan 8, F B Brown, late of the War Office, aged 63.

CLEMENTS—Jan 7, at St Stephen's Green, Dublin, Col H T Clements, aged 83.

CURREY—Jan 8, at Rodney Street, Liverpool, Major H Currey, 5th Royal Lanchashire Militia 3rd batt East Lancashire Regt), aged 80.

DU CANE—Jan 7, at St Leonards, Flora Sabina Georgia, fourth daughter of the late Major-Gen Sir E Du Cane, KCB.

FEILDING—Jan 9, at Grosvenor Gardens, General the Hon Sir P R B Feilding, KCB, aged 76.

FORBES-MOSSE—Jan 4, at Cannes, Major J Forbes-Mosse late the Royal Irish Regt.

GAPE—Jan 7, at The Limes, St Albans, Major J J Gape, of St Michael's Manor, aged 78.

GRANT—Jan 8, at Granville Place, Lieut-Gen Sir R Grant, GCB, aged 66.

PAKEMAN—On the 10th inst at Perth, Western Australia, Frank, aged 46 years, eldest son of T C Pakeman, of 2 Morley Road, Lewisham, Kent.

STANFORD—Jan 10, at Highgate, Commander H Stanford, late RN.

WOODS—Jan 7, at St George's Road, Sir A W Woods, GCVO, KCB, KCMG, Garter Principal King of Arms, aged 83.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BURE—January 31, at Colaba, the wife of P de Bure, of a son.

BROACH.

MARRIAGE.

BHARUCHA—DINSHAW BOMANJEE—January 22, at Broach, Nasarwan J. Bharucha to Munee daughter of Dinshaw Bomanjee of Bhavnagar and Broach.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HANNAH—January 27, the wife of A R Hannah, Inspector of Police, U P, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COLVIN—WAY—January 23, at Christ Church by the Rev G E Nicolls, Major J M C Colvin, V C, R E, to Katharine, daughter of the late Colon l G A Way, C B.

DEATH.

MORRIS—January 26, at Calcutta, Gertrude Nina, the beloved wife of J Frederic Morris, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, E I Railway, aged 32 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 10-53m. 11-40a. Low water, 5-4m. 4-57a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.
Warren's American Circus, Esplanade.

MESSRS. WAGLE AND CO. have been appointed suppliers of athletic goods to H. E. the Governor.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—Several cases of plague having occurred in the Parsee community, the trustees of the Punchayet Trust Funds have resolved to re-open the Fever Hospital at Parel from the 3rd instant.

LORD LAMINGTON, C. M. G., Governor of Bombay, has been pleased to appoint the Bombay Electric Company, electrical engineers and also electro-platers to his Excellency. These appointments the Company also held during the tenure of office as Governor of Bombay by favour of his Excellency Lord Northcote, G. C. I. E.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain Bailley, the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band master, commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—

Intermezzo	Salome	Loraine
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Valse	Flower Show	Coote
Selection	Duchess of Dantzig	Caryll
Cake Walk	Creole Belles	Lampe
Selection	Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION CONCERT.—A very successful programme was provided for the members of the Catholic Society on Saturday night, by the retiring secretary, Dr. D. M. da Silva. The following was the programme gone through:—Piano solo by Miss Priscilla Soares; vocal duet by Mrs. J. V. Coutinho and Dr. Matilda Coutinho; violin solo by Miss Catao J. B. da Costa; piano accompaniment by Miss Angela Rozario; song by Miss Lily Baptista, accompanist, Mr. Joseph da Costa; mandolin solo by Miss Esperance; Violin solo by Mrs. D. Gonsalves; piano accompanist, Miss Angela Rozario; song by Miss Marie Simoes; violin solo by Mr. L. M. Valladares; song by Miss Livia Simoes, accompanist Mrs. Dolly de Souza; serio comic and a duet by Miss E. Powell and Mr. A. Mendonza.

DISORDERLY BORIS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Roberts charged Abdulali Alibhai, Kikabhai Ibhramji, and Kaderbhai Lukmanji, Boris, and Mariambi, a Bori woman, with being disorderly at Null Bazaar, on Friday. It appeared from the evidence that about nine months ago Mariambi was introduced to the first accused by her stepfather, the third accused, as a destitute girl, and since then the woman remained in accused No. 1's protection. On Friday the old man went to the place of the first accused in company of the second to take Mariambi away. Mariambi refused to go with them, upon which the second and the third accused created a disturbance at the place. The magistrate fined the second and the third accused Rs. 3 each, and discharged the others with a warning.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr J, Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Jeeva Kalianjee, a watch-repairer in Faneswadi, and his servant Girdhar with selling cocaine without a licence. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The evidence showed that, on receiving certain information Mr. Coxen sent one Ramphal Laxman with four marked rupees to the shop of the accused on Friday night to buy cocaine. Ramphal purchased Rs. 10 worth of cocaine and paid Rs. 4 in part payment. He asked the first accused to send his man with the cocaine to receive the balance. He sent Girdhar with Ramphal. In the meantime the police arrested Girdhar and recovered the cocaine from his person. The shop of the first accused was also searched and three more bottles of cocaine were found therein. The defence was that Ramphal owed Rs. 25 to the first accused. When the latter made a demand for the money he gave him the bottles of cocaine to keep until he paid the money and redeemed them. Ramphal next went and informed the police and got him arrested. Mr. Coxen said the first accused was twice previously convicted for similar offences when he was doing the business of a pan-seller. The magistrate convicted the first accused on the evidence and fined him Rs. 200. The second accused was discharged.

DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.

AT the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Mr. Charles Clarke, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway, charged Lance-Corporal Alfred Slade with enticing away his wife Rose Clarke. Mr. Craig, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant in his evidence said that about three or four years ago he was in Belgaum where he married one Miss Duggon. After the marriage she came and lived with him. She lived with him up to April last year, when he came to Bombay to take up his appointment in the G. I. P. Railway, leaving his wife, Mrs. Clarke, at Belgaum. While in Bombay in November last the complainant received certain information and he went to Belgaum. He went into the house of Mrs Clarke's mother and on going into Mrs. Clarke's bed-room, to see his child, he saw a box in the room, bearing accused's name. On looking on her dressing-table he found a photo of the accused and also a letter which he produced in court. The witness attempted to persuade Mrs. Clarke to come and live with him, but she declined to do so.

Mrs. Duggon mother-in-law of the complainant, in her evidence stated that she knew the accused. As a friend he was in the habit of visiting her. The witness objected to his coming to her house during the latter half of the last year, as her son-in-law had surmised a lot of things about the accused, but not because he was too intimate with her daughter. The accused had sent his box to witness to keep and she had kept it in her room and not in Mrs. Clarke's room. The witness admitted having written a letter to the complainant complaining of her daughter's conduct, but she stated that she had done so in temper, and the allegations made in that letter against her daughter were not true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said she never noticed any undue familiarity between Mrs. Clarke and the accused. If she had noticed any such intimacy she would surely have objected to it. The accused gave the photo to the witness and to all her daughters. Mrs. Clarke kept it on her dressing-table and so did witness. As a mother she had nothing to find fault with Mrs. Clarke. Mrs. Clarke came to Bombay in December last to enjoy Christmas holidays with her father. When she returned to Belgaum in January the accused travelled with her in the same train and in the same compartment with her. Mrs. McGill travelled in the same compartment as Mrs. Clarke and the accused. The witness had about twenty-five boarders in her house, all of whom were soldiers.

Mrs. Clarke examined by Mr. Craig said that she was married to Mr. Clarke two years and six months ago. Since then she had been living with her mother as her husband had failed to provide a house for her. The witness did not know what pay her husband drew. She recollected having gone to Secunderabad with Mr. Clarke in 1902. He kept her there in a boarding house and after ten days deserted her. There was no other European resident in that place. He paid her expenses there. She recollected Mr. Clarke coming to Belgaum, in November last. He came to her mother's boarding-house and saw the witness, but had no conversation with her. She had got Mr. Slade's photo on her dressing-table and a hundred more if the complainant liked to know. She came to Bombay during the last Christmas holidays and so did Mr. Slade. Mr. Slade came to Bombay on her father's invitation and she and her sisters went to the Byculla Station to receive him. When the train came in the witness waved her handkerchief. She received the letter produced from Mr. Slade. She used to receive money from the accused. As she had no support from her husband, the accused used to help her with money. She did draw the accused's pay from his regiment. It was not true that the accused gave her all he earned in Belgaum.

The magistrate in disposing of the case, remarked that Mrs. Clarke was in Bombay, in December last, and had put up with her father. In January her father sent for the accused and he came there on the 4th instant. On the 8th idem he travelled, at the request of Mrs. Clarke's father, with Mrs. Clarke and her sisters to Belgaum. From the correspondence that had been put in, no doubt his Worship remarked great suspicion existed as to the relationship subsisting between Mrs. Clarke and the accused, but if any offence had been committed, it was at Belgaum and the Court did not think that the accused could properly be charged with enticing away Mrs. Clarke from Bombay, only because he, with her father's permission and consent, travelled with her in the same compartment. The accused was accordingly discharged.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL WILLCOCKS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K.C.M.G., who has been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army to officiate in command of the Secunderabad District, left on Saturday night for Secunderabad by the Raichore mail to take up his new appointment. Although the departure was private a number of officers of the European and Native regiments now stationed in Bombay and of the Volunteers attended at the station and gave the General a hearty send-off. Several personal friends of the General and Lady Willcocks were also present to bid them good-bye. At a quarter to 9 o'clock about thirty men of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Russell, marched into the station and were drawn up on the platform in front of the saloon attached to the train for the General. The General on his arrival on the platform with Lady Willcocks, went round with Lieutenant-Colonel Russell and inspected the Volunteers. At the conclusion of the inspection he thanked the men for turning out specially, as he understood, they had that afternoon been present on parade. He regarded their presence that evening as a great compliment. Sir James and Lady Willcocks then shook hands with those present. The General thanked Mr. Ryan, the station-master for the courtesy he had shown during the time he was in Bombay. Sir James and Lady Willcocks entered the carriage and as the train started, hearty cheers were raised by the assembly. A salute of nine guns will be fired this morning to announce the departure.

HOCKEY.

ON Saturday a very interesting game was witnessed on the Elphinstone College ground where the Parsees met a team from the Eastern Telegraph Company. Play was of a very even character throughout The Telegraphists pressed their opponents hard but were met by an equally stubborn defence. Towards the end of the first half the Collegians scored from a penalty bully. Half time arrived with the score standing at 1 goal to nil in favor of the Parsees. In the second moiety give-and-take play was the order of the day and although the Cable men tried hard to equalise they failed to turn to account the advantages gained when in front of their opponents' goal. No further scoring was recorded and the game ended in a win for the Collegians by one goal to nil.

A PARSEE DIVORCE SUIT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Saturday when the suit for divorce brought by Byramjee Cowasjee against his wife Rattonbai, daughter of Edulji Jamsetjee Makhania was heard before his lordship and delegates. The plaintiff sued for divorce on the ground of his wife's misconduct with some person or persons unknown, and on the ground of her leading at present an immoral life. The following delegates assisted his lordship in the inquiry:—Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, foreman; Messrs. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Dadabhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy, Framroz Rustomjee Joshi, Shapurjee Jivajee, Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, Hirjee Ardasir Dady, Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, Messrs, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia and Pestonjee Nusarwanjee Wadia. Mr. R. B. Paymaster, with Mr. Bapujee Jivajee Dhondy, appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 10th April, 1902, he was married to the respondent at Bombay according to the rites and ceremonies of the Parsee religion. After his marriage the plaintiff lived with his wife at Bombay, and they had no issue of the marriage. About the beginning of August, 1903, the respondent, without any lawful cause, left the plaintiff's house and protection and thereafter committed misconduct with some person or person unknown to the plaintiff. Respondent for some months past had been openly leading an immoral life in Bombay. There was no collusion or connivance whatever between the plaintiff and respondent.

Several witnesses were called for the plaintiff, and their evidence clearly established his case. The foreman of the delegates said they did not want to hear any more evidence and his lordship having summed up the facts the delegates without retiring found for the plaintiff.

His lordship passed a decree nisi for divorce in favour of the plaintiff.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bombay, 2019 tons, Captain W Chapman, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bhavnagar, with ballast.

THE steamer Gibraltar, 2473 tons, Captain W B Knagg sailed on Saturday for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Istria, 1735 tons, Captain V Ivellich, sailed on Saturday for Trieste, with a general cargo, and 12 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperator, 2319 tons, Captain F Mosca, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Hermann Lerche, 1871 tons, Captain Dahlstrom, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Vladivistock, 30th December, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Akbar 1441 tons, Captain G Balwin, arrived in harbour on Friday from Jeddah 18th January in ballast. She sailed yesterday for Jedah, with 530 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3426 tons, Captain G Hugill, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta 19th January with a cargo of coal and two deck passengers.

THE steamer Lismore, 2277 tons, Captain T R Sloane, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta 16th January via Marmugao with a cargo of coal and 36,500 tins kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Graham, Mr T Sorabjee and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Surada, 3154 tons, Captain H E Honywood, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cape Town, 14th December, with a cargo of sugar and Major Powell, Mrs and Miss Jenabai and 35 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 28th January, with a general cargo and the following passengers Mr Farrgharson, Mrs Richards, two Misses Groden, Mr Writer, Mr Laikaka, Mr Mungaron, and 109 deck.

BRAVE SERVICES RECOGNISED.

In the middle of May last the British steamer "Umona," belonging to Messrs. Bullard, King and Co., of London, ran ashore on a coral reef in the Indian Ocean, there being on board at the time ten European passengers and four hundred and eighty Indian emigrants. All the passengers, emigrants and mails were landed on the reef, and the ship, which could not be got off, lay stranded out of the track of shipping—Colombo, the nearest port being 520 miles distant—with over 500 people on a small coral island 200 yards square, and a heavy South-west monsoon breaking.

The Chief Officer, Mr. A. W. Bruckland, and the Third Officer, Mr. A. G. Tollemache volunteered, if they could get a crew, to try and reach Colombo in one of the ship's lifeboats. This the Captain would not sanction at first on account of the weather being so stormy, and there was also a difficulty in getting a crew. At last two English passenger and two of the crew, a Serang and one Lascar, volunteered to go. The wreck was left on the 16th of May, and a terrible time was experienced for the first four days, when the weather moderated. By this time the Europeans were very exhausted owing to their exertions in keeping their small craft afloat. On the forth day, on being able to take observations, they were horrified to find that they had drifted to 140 miles nearly due east. There was also great danger of the boat missing the island of Ceylon owing to the current. However, on the ninth day after a long pull they safely reached Colombo. The two Lascars were helpless most of the time, one having dysentery, from which he nearly died; and the two passengers worked well considering the hardships and sea sickness from which they suffered. On arrival the occupants of the boat were treated in the most hospitable style by the Officers of H. M. S. "Pique," and immediate steps were taken towards the rescue of the people who were still existing on the coral reef by the despatch of a relief steamer. Of those who remained on the reef, no less than 300 were women and children.

All hands were saved, but the two Officers referred to have suffered considerably in health since undertaking their perilous journey. The owners of the steamer presented both of them with a gold watch and chain for their service.

The Merchant Service Guild on obtaining the full facts of the case represented the same to Lloyds, and also communicated with the owners, with a view to their influence being exercised in obtaining official recognition for the plucky services of the two Officers. The Guild have now been informed by Lloyds that "having considered their services the Committee have decided to bestow Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Services upon the Chief Officer, Mr. A W Bruckland, and the Third Officer, Mr A G Tollemache, as an honorary acknowledgment of their extraordinary exertions on the occasion alluded to."

The owners of the steamer who very kindly co-operated with the Guild in their representations state "It has given them considerable pleasure to do so and that it is gratifying to know that Lloyd's have thus recognised the services rendered."

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox		Comdr Pelham	Royal Navy
H M S Porpoise		Comdr A J Hotham	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast			Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Comdr Kemp	Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat	No. 100		
Do	No 102		
Do	No 103		
Juba	134	Wilson	East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid		Craig	Dredger

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
D	Nankin	2557	Roberts	China	5-2	P & O Co
K	Spithead	2913	Stewart	Antwerp	2-2	W & A G & Co
L	Puri	237	Ahmed	N F	N F	Shpd & Co
N	R I M S Hardinge	2976	De Berry		2-2	R I Marine
P	Corn Exchange	2476	Barcham	Trieste	5-2	J M & Co
Q	Somali	1622	Volkertsen	Zanzibar	1-2	A Strandes

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Mohamed	Bhawnagar	30-1	Shpd & Co
Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Karachi	30-1	do
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Mangalore	1-2	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
2	Persia	2331	Mitchell	Liverpool	3-2	W & A G & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
9	Kt of St George	2963	Hicks	Marseilles	6-2	K N & Co
10&11	Counsellor	3176	Cowie	Liverpool	13-2	K Nixon & Co
12	Marmora	5239	Langborne	London	2-2	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762		Karachi	1-2	M M & Co
15	Bombay	2019	Chapman			J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
29	Akbar s	Baldwin	Jeddah, Jan 18
	Lismore s	Sloane	Calcutta, Jan 16
	Umballa s	Hugill	Calcutta, Jan 19
30	Peninsular s	Cubitt	Aden, Jan 25
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, Jan 28
	Bombay s	Chapmann	Bhownagar, Jan 29
	Surada s	Honywood	Cape Town, Dec 14
	Hermann Lercee s	Dahlstrom	Vladivistock, Dec 30
30	Othello s	Johnson	Hull, Dec 26
	Ula rand s	Anderson	Moulmein, Jan 19
31	Santhia s	Philipps	Rangoon, Jan 16
	Sangala s	Jacobs	Freemantle, Jan 12
	Coromandel s		Shanghai, &c

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Bhundara s	Sharp	Calcutta, &c
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden
	Shahnoor s	Davison	Jedah.
	Istria s	Ivellich	Trieste
	Gibraltar s	Knagg	Dunkirk, &c
31	Akbar s	Balfwin	Jedah

The steamer Imperator, Mosca, for Trieste, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.
Steamer Bombay, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Manora passed Lisbon this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 29.

The Clan Maclaren, arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 29.

The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia, arrived here this morning.

The Message ies Maritimes Co. s.s. Oceanien, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday at 3 p.m. and she is expected here on Thursday the 4th of February at 3 p.m.

The Florio Rubattino S N Co. s.s. Rubattino, left Aden on the 30th inst. at noon and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 5th February next at day light.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Councillor s—250 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

Persia s—65 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 41 bales wool Moti Jaitha; 27 bales wool L Tricomjee; 3·0 cwt Lattaw M Mahomed and Co; 30 bales wool R M Kooka.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—17 cases Indian candiaments Morwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 47 cwt gum; 405 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—125 cases Indian Candiaments Owen and Okell.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—9000 cwt cotton seed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Spithead s—342 cwt cotton seed Ernst Lam and Co; 14 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bombay s—2000 cwt Maize; 200 bales cotton Nankie Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt of St George s—3000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers

Persia s—74 bales aloe fibre The Bombay Co.

FOR GENOA.

Councellor s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1000 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 56 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Istria s—1 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 20 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR FIUME.

Istria s—3 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Persia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Hermann Lerche s—1325 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 37 cwt Sharkfins P F Talati.

THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
FABRICS.
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS ...	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL		at 2 12	do
TWEEDS		at 2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do
(all materials54" wide)			
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide....................		at 1 8	do
PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes............	From	1 2	per pair
SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies		5 0	each
For Gents........		4 8	do
HORSE CLOTHING,—Quarter piece only............	6 8	12 0	
Complete suit......	11 12	22 12	
SERVANTS' CLOTHING MATERIALS..................	2 6	per yard	
CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS	3 8	10 0	each
BERLIN WOOLS & KNITTING YARNS	2 0	per lb.	

BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.	
BED BLANKETS—thick quality in White ....from	4 8	each
BED BLANKETS—in Scarlet and Brown..............................from	4 12	do.
BED BLANKETS—medium weight in Scarlet only ....from	2 2	do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black 6' by 6'	4 2	do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½'..............From Rs. 1 12 to	2 12	do.
ARMY BLANKETS ....from	2 13	do.

RUGS.

In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each with fringed ends.
(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.)

HOSIERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
BALACLAVA CAPS,
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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1904.

"HERE NELSON FELL."

THERE is always a danger in labelling places of interest that the thing will be overdone. We suppose in carrying out Lord Curzon's new resolution that the property-owners will be to some extent, at all events, consulted, or besides being overdone, someone's sensibilities may be offended. For example, it is all very well to label a celebrated hotel: "This building was once upon a time that in which the High Court of Justice held its sittings," or something more euphonious, but conveying the same piece of information, yet no one will either be greatly instructed or interested. So, why label it? It would not make the patrons of that popular hostelry any more comfortable or more likely to extend their patronage in the slightest degree. A reveller in the gruesome would point out to the visitor the precise spot on which hundreds of persons had been sentenced to death, rooms which had resounded with the despairing cries of innocent men and women, sentenced to hang that jurymen might dine. Ghosts of desperate criminals might rise in the chambers of imaginative persons and render night hideous. Long processions of incompetent, but happily departed, judges, and once jovial, but now briefless, barristers dance a wild fandango in the still small hours, and the matutinal croak of the omnipresent crow become the shriek of an unwilling witness, under process of torture. Behind someone's chair at table might be posted "Near this spot the Whitaker Wright of the last century's Bunia community took his dose of prussic acid." The delicate little attention would not have an appetising effect any greater than that, on this door or the other, announcing "From this room in 18—, the charming Mrs. So-and-So was ejected for conduct unbecoming a lady." Nor would it elicit less unpleasant remarks or preach so wholesome a moral lesson. Then where would the proprietor go for damages in case he found his premises grow less sought after? Let that building alone, for one.

Mr. James Douglas some years ago, when the craze began, suggested a list of places of interest which might be decorated with medallions. He put the Colaba, Sonapore and Scotch cemeteries early on the roll and suggested also that the site of Mendham's cemetery, near the Y. M. C. A. and Apollo-gate might be indicated. That ancient burying-place, partly beneath the site of the Sailors' Home, was for years the only place of sepulture, excepting the strip outside the Cathedral for the English residents before Sonapore was opened in 1761. Tickets are wanted on the Floral Fountain, to record the fact that it commemorates the administration of Sir Bartle Frere, and on the Wellington Fountain, to remind the public that from near that spot the victor of Waterloo embarked for his conquests in the Peninsula. Then he would have us put up a tablet at Government House, Parel, to show the room occupied by the present King, when, as Prince of Wales, he visited India, and another at the gate of the place to show where the early church stood, and where its altar was placed. He would have marked the sites of the three city gates, the sites of the old ferries. Ma pla Por, which is to have a tablet, is what survives of the oldest building in Bombay. It was Aungier's court-house and was identified by Sir James Campbell, near the end of Parsee-bazaar-street, at its junction with Gunbow-street. Very little of it remains. There is a stairway and the old walls, the pavement and some wooden gates are also believed to be part of the original building. The offices which the Sirdar Abdul Huq evolved out of the Old Secretariat certainly do not require a label, being still known as the Old Secretariat, and even if they were not they are not memorable for anything beyond the fact that Governor Jonathan Duncan died there, as many another governor might have done without establishing a claim for the premises to be lifted to the dignity of an historical building. As to Dr. Wilson's bungalow being marked, we consider the neglected state of his grave denies Scotsmen the right of having his connection with the city commemorated at the public expense. Sion fort, the outpost of the British territory for years, might well be ticketed and preserved and the bastion at Bandora might also receive attention. So too the spot where stood Surrey Cottage, the residence of Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, and the Cliff, Malabar Hill, where Dr. Wilson carried on his labours. Bombay Castle and the Cathedral require no memorial tablets yet, the one because its very existence is unknown to many of the general public, and the other for the very best of reasons, that for many years yet to come it is likely to remain the Bombay Cathedral.

Of the Bombay Castle, Mr. Douglas wrote at some length in his representation to Government. He showed that since his acquaintance with Bombay began, the Castle had been jealously screened from public gaze, though it was once the "Capitol and Palladium of our liberty." As Mr. Douglas advocated, a way might be made for visitors to enter its gates, riddled with the shot of the Sidi's artillery, its Hall of Audience, now a workshop, might be cleared out and the garden of many memories, its bastions and its dungeons thrown open to the inspection of the public, so that like the Tower of London, though on so much smaller scale, it might supply food for intelligent reflection to Native as well as to European, that we are not of yesterday, but have been the unchallenged occupants of this spot for a period of seven generations. Bombay Castle, at its outside gate, wrote Mr. Douglas, ought to be conspicuously manifest by its name, which it is not at present, and medallions affixed to its time-honoured gates, to its Crab bastion, the ancient land-marks of seamen, to its banquetting hall and its dungeons. When Mr. Douglas wrote this there was less likelihood of his suggestions being carried out than there is to-day. The transfer of the Arsenal, which now monopolises Bombay Castle premises, may be expected to set it partially free. There may remain some necessity for a while, of retaining portion of the place for ordnance purposes, but for a time only, and if we have a strong Governor at the time the transfer of the Arsenal is effected, the site and buildings may be rescued from the covetous and rapacious jaws of the Improvement Trust and handed over to the public to hold and enjoy in perpetuity, as a place of resort. We do not see any occasion to ennoble the so-called Admiralty-house at Colaba, or the house overlooking the Vellard simply because it was once the residence of Sir Bartle Frere. It was once sought to perpetuate his memory by calling what is now known as the Esplanade, Frere-town, and as such it is shown on comparatively recent maps. But it did not commend itself to the general public, and, alas, the majority of people have forgotten that the great pro-consul was ever connected with Bombay. So far as some of the spots Lord Curzon's resolution may touch, are concerned there can be very little objection, but like the Honours' List, it is almost as remarkable for its omissions as its commissions.

THE LATEST BYE-ELECTION. AFTER Mid Devon, Norwich, and Gateshead comes the election in the Ayr Burghs with even less encouragement for the policy of tariff reform than the results preceding it. The flowing tide is certainly not with Mr. Chamberlain. The ebb which was perceptible at Dulwich, Lewisham and Ludlow became strongly pronounced at Mid Devon and has been running out quickly ever since. Mid Devon increased a Liberal majority from 771 to 1,476, Norwich was a great Liberal and Free-trade gain, Gateshead, following the example of Mid Devon, increased the Liberal majority in a keenly fought contest from 946 to 1205, and now the Ayr Burghs have effected a remarkable turn over. This constituency for a number of years maintained the record for changeability and is consequently one of the barometers of public opinion. Its record since 1886 accurately indicates the prevailing feeling of Great Britain as represented by the general results. On two occasions Liberals were returned by very narrow majorities, but the balance of victories since the split over Home Rule has been with the Unionists or Conservatives. At the last two general elections the Conservative was elected, the majority in 1900 being 590, the largest recorded since the Unionist excess of 1,175, eighteen years ago. The Conservative majority has now been converted into a Liberal and Free-trade excess of 44, a circumstance which recalls the bye-election of 1888, when the big Unionist lead of two years before was transformed into a Gladstonian majority of 53. The present result means much more than the wiping out of the Conservative advantage, for the defeated candidate has polled more votes than sufficed to return Mr. Orr-Ewing at the last election. The Liberal poll has been increased from 2,511 to 3,221, an advance of 710 and while the Conservative total is 76 greater than three and a half years ago it is obvious that the interest in the main issue has had its effect in arousing the class of apathetic franchise holders who need the inspiration of a crisis to induce them to vote. These and the people of fluid opinion constitute the electorate who swing the pendulum, and if the Ayr Burghs may be a criterion Mr. Chamberlain will need a longer time than he anticipates to secure his mandate.

THE INDIAN PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS. THE figures recently supplied to the Director-General of Statistics by the Portuguese authorities in respect of the trade of Portuguese-India, do not display any very unusual features this year. There was a revival of foreign trade, but that branch of Indian Portuguese commerce is never sufficiently large to be of much importance. There was also a slight increase in respect of the coasting trade, but though the figures are satisfactory so far as they go, they are still greatly below those of 1899, when a record was created. The total of foreign merchandise imported into Portuguese-India last year amounted to Rs. 2,11,116 as compared with Rs. 1,47,053 last year. Another feature of the year was the importation of treasure amounting to Rs. 56,283. Including this figure there was an increase of over Rs. 1,20,000 in the year's transactions. The exports are so insignificant as to be hardly worthy of notice. On the other hand the coasting trade declined in value by nearly a lakh of rupees, the figure last year being slightly over thirty-seven lakhs. Of the foreign imports we have mentioned by far the greater bulk comes from Portugal. Indeed only slightly over Rs. 20,000 is accredited to the rest of the trading countries of the world. A very different state of things is to be observed in connection with the coasting trade. Out of the 28 lakhs of rupees worth of trade recorded last year, more than 26½ lakhs was claimed by British Indian ports, the share of Portuguese territory and Native Indian States being slightly over a lakh of rupees. Looking at the statistics in respect of importations of foreign merchandise we find that nearly fifty per cent. of the total is due to sales of wine, which of course comes from the mother-country. No other item is sufficiently large to be worthy of mention. Cotton hardly figures in the list, nor are there any importations of metals from Europe. What little trade is done in machinery, hardware and cutlery and other manufactures of metals, seems to be claimed by British India, and the same remark applies to cotton and cotton manufactures. Quite a respectable amount of commerce is carried on in cotton piece-goods. The principal exportations from Portuguese-India are cocoa-nuts and dried and salted fish. There is a varying traffic in betelnuts which last year amounted to nearly a lakh and-a-quarter of rupees, but the other departments of trade represented in the statistics show very small possibilities of advancement or development. The figures do not show any great tendency to progress, nor do they suggest that any serious attempt is being made to develop the resources of Portuguese-India. The only articles of trade of any importance which the country exports are purely natural products, and the country seems to import a greater volume of food-stuffs that should be necessary from the point of view of perfectly balanced economy.

THE NUSHKI-SEISTAN TRADE-ROUTE. SOME time ago the Board of Trade sent out a Commissioner, Mr. H. W. Maclean to visit Persia and inquire into the openings for British trade in that country. In his report, which is published in the "Board of Trade Journal," he tells us very little we, in India, did not know, but for the British trader there is much valuable information. Details of the cost of transport are given by Mr. Maclean and show that in order that Manchester prints may compete with those from Moscow in Meshed they must be 25 per cent. cheaper in Manchester. British and Indian trade in Khorasan, in 1901-2, amounted to £156,400, of which £45,000 was the value of cotton goods. Hence he holds if the Nushki route can show a distinct advantage over that by Bunder-Abbas, it may enable us to regain the trade of Khorasan; but if it has no such advantage it is of no commercial value, for it serves no other district. Mr. Maclean then enters into a comparison of the cost of transport by Bunder-Abbas and by Nushki to Meshed, and the different circumstances affecting each route, whether favourably or unfavourably, and concludes that the Seistan route is not of any commercial utility to direct British trade, while, under existing circumstances, it is at best only an alternative route for Indian trade. The reduction in cost and time of transport, which is essential in order that British and Indian commerce may regain the markets it held in Khorasan, has still to be achieved. Railway extension within our own borders does not appear to him to afford a solution, for railways in Baluchistan still have a caravan journey of 600 miles to the Khorasan markets, while the Trans-Caspian Railway not only develops valuable Russian territory, but at the same time gives ready access to one of the richest Persian provinces. Indeed it appears probable that in future tea shipped from India to Batoum for Meshed by Askabad, will arrive more cheaply and quickly than by either Bunder-Abbas or Nushki. These are Mr. Maclean's views which are certainly discouraging. But it will be interesting to him what Major Webb-Ware has to say on the subject.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON has very kindly promised the sum of Rs. 40 towards providing school clothes for the most destitute children in the European and Eurasian Fund Free School.

COLONEL BARR, Resident at Hyderabad, has been granted a year's extension of his post, by the Secretary of State.

LORD KITCHENER'S recovery is now so far complete that he probably will be able to take riding exercise this week.

THE troops in Sikkim and Tibet continue wonderfully healthy in spite of the extreme cold experienced. Cases of pneumonia have been fewer than expected.

THE Government of the United Provinces are submitting to the Government of India a scheme for minor irrigation works, which will cost about 15 lakhs of rupees.

THE forthcoming Budget will show a very handsome surplus. Not only are railway and opium receipts abnormally large, but excise is expected to show 60 lakhs over the estimate.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will leave Lucknow after the race week on a visit to Fyzabad and Benares. His stay at Fyzabad will be from the 10th to the 13th and at Benares from the 14th to the 21st February.

WE hear from Aden that the Boundary Commission demarcating the hinterland expects to finish its work within the next three months, unless fresh and unexpected difficulties arise with the local tribesmen.

WORK on the enlargement of Anandale, Simla, has been delayed lately owing to heavy snow. Colonel Baring, who initiated the scheme which promises to increase very materially the attractions of the summer capital, will probably pay a flying visit to Simla next this month.

MR. BARROW, who is officiating as Comptroller-General, will be placed on special duty for two or three months when Mr. Cox returns from leave in March. Mr Harrison, Accountant-General of the United Provinces, will return to Allahabad from furlough in the middle of April, Mr. Brigstocke, who has officiated for Mr. Harrison, goes Home on long leave in the latter part of March.

MR. JOHN MURRAY has just published Sir James Willcocks' book "From Kabul to Kumassi," which contains a record of "twenty-four years of soldiering and sport" by the distinguished officer, who has seen so many campaigns in so many strange countries since he began his career under General Roberts in 1879. The work is illustrated by Lady Helen Graham and has numerous maps and sketches. It should reach India early month.

THE new sixty years age rule, as applied to Judges of High Courts recently appointed, will apparently apply first to the most lately appointed Judge. Mr. Saroda Charan Mitter, who joins the Calcutta High Court on the 1st February, will only have some two years to serve before he attains the age limit.

A PIECE of news of grave concern comes to us from Germany. It is nothing less than that the whole German Army is to be reclothed with a new uniform—a grey-green tunic ornamented with buttons of oxydised bronze. Of course it is impossible that Berlin should take a step of this kind without the consequences being felt at Whitehall; and if the news is true the much-tried British officer must make up his mind to fresh interviews with his tailor in the near future.

SOME local excitement has been caused in Upper Swat by a quarrel among the Main Gul family, the descendants of the Akhund. There would seem to be two parties in the country, one which desires friendly relations with the British authorities and the other which favours the old policy of keeping Swat closed against all intruders. Gul Badshah, the youngest son of the late Mian Gul, is one of the principal leaders of the latter faction, and he is reported to have recently killed his cousin Syed Badshah and two of his followers, for having held communication with officers at the Malakand. The incident is only of importance as showing that the Swatis have not yet lost their fanatical characteristics, in spite of the civilising effect produced by our control of the Lower Valley and the opening up of the country to a very prosperous trade with India.

MILITARY POSITION OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

[BY ANGUS HAMILTON.]

THE military resources of Russia are very superior to anything over which Japan can lay claim. The standing army of Russia numbers in time of peace more than a million rank and file, a return of actual strength which realises four per cent of the male population between twenty-one and sixty years of age for military purposes. Liability to military service is general between the ages of twenty-two and forty-four. There are, however, exceptions in favour of the Cossacks of the Caucasus, the settlers in Turkestan and the territories of the Amur, and the non-Russian population of Astrakan, Archangel, and the Asiatic provinces. Nevertheless, excluding these important reservations one million men have attained by October 1 of each year their military age but since only 300,000 men are required to bring the standing army up to its peace establishment, conscription presses less heavily upon the youth of Russia than upon those of France Germany and Austria

WHEN MOBILISED.

The mobilised strength of the Russian Army has been estimated by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent M.P., at a figure which exceeds 5,000,000 men. This force writes Mr. Angus Hamilton in the "Pall Mall Gazette" is composed of the standing army, the reserve army, and the militia, in such degrees as to affect twenty-one per cent. of the male population between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five. The establishment of the standing army embraces :—627,000 infantry, distributed through twenty-five army corps, fifty-two divisions, 209 regiments, each of which comprises four battalions, 117,000 cavalry in twenty-three divisions and 634 squadrons; 138,000 artillery, with 412 batteries of field and forty-six batteries of horse artillery; 34,000 engineers; 34,000 commissariat, transport, medical, and other departmental troops; and 60,000 Cossacks. In actual figures, this force amounts to 1,010,000 men of all arms. To this must be added the numbers of the Reserve. They are summoned by Imperial Ukase, and include all regular soldiers below the age of thirty-five. After some allowance for casualties had been made, the strength of the Reserve force may be estimated at 2,900,000. The strength of the regular forces of Russia, therefore may be reckoned at 3,910,000 trained men.

THE MILITIA.

In addition to this force there is a third body of men liable to active service. It is the militia who divided into two classes consist of those ex-soldiers who have attained the age of thirty-nine. The liability to service of these men expires at the age of forty-three. A further sub-division in this first class embraces all men physically capable, that have been exempted from previous service. The age standard, in respect of this latter sub-division is exhausted in the twenty-fifth year. The second class of the militia includes all men up to the age of forty-four who have been released from their service with the colours under any pretext. The number of men available under the militia regulation is approximately 1,400,000, which in conjunction with the strength of the regular and reserve forces, makes up a general total of 5,310,000 effective units at the disposal of the Russian military authorities. These figures, however, do not exhaust the reserve of military strength upon which, in a certain limited extent, Russia could draw. There are still to be enumerated the numbers of the mounted and dismounted constabulary, as also the establishment of the Frontier Guards. Apart from these two bodies, too, there is the establishment of the navy, of itself an effective and admirably disciplined factor. The strength of the gendarmerie is 15,000 men. They are under the control of the Ministry of the Interior. The numbers of the Frontier Guards, who are under the orders of the Ministry of Finance, are 35,000. They represent the pick of the non-commissioned officers of the army. The navy is returned at 41,500 men. These three forces equal together 91,500, which makes the ultimate return of the armed strength of Russia 5,401,500 trained men.

THE POSITION OF JAPAN.

Against this imposing force it is interesting to note that the entire military establishment of Japan does not exceed 500,000 men. The army is divided into three classes the permanent establishment, the reserves, and the militia. Military service is obligatory and every able bodied man is liable for service between the ages of seventeen and forty. The period of actual service is twelve years, of which time three years are passed in the regular service, four years and four months in the reserve, and five years in the militia. In detail this establishment returns 156 battalions of infantry (three battalions compose one regiment), 55 squadrons of cavalry, 19 regiments of field artilery (six guns constitute a battery), 20 battalions of fortress artillery, 13 battalions of engineers, 13 transport battalions, and one railway battalion. In round figures the strength of this force gives 190,000 men and 7,500 officers. To this should be added the reserve forces, which furnish officers and men of all arms, 35,000 men with 100 guns. The militia produces an effective strength in all arms of 200,000 with 312 guns in the first and second lines. Reviewing the entire establishment on land therefore, there is a force of 442,500 officers and men, 1,200 guns and 90,000 horses at the immediate disposal of the Imperial Government. The strength of the Japanese Navy is a little short of 25,000 men whose services however can be supplemented very readily by the Mercantile Marine. Combining the two services, the actual strength becomes 457,500 men.

EQUIPMENT.

In regard to the respective equiment of the rival armies there is very little to choose. The Russians, stronger than the Japanese, carry a heavier load. The weight of the Russian equipment on active service is 58 lb 2 oz; the Japanese equipment is 43 lb. 8 oz The actual weight of their rifles gives the Japanese an arm 12 oz. lighter than the Russian weapon, which touches 9 lb. 13 oz. The Russian weapon is the three-line magazine rifle 1891 pattern. It is sighted to 3,000 metres, and the magazine holds five rounds. It is 2·99 calibre, with a muzzle velocity of 1,900 ft per second The bullet weighs 213 grs and is of lead with nickel and copper coating. Smokeless powder is used. The bayonet is quadrangular; on active service it is always fixed, the scabbard being left behind. Each man is supplied with 120 rounds, which are carried in three pouches on a waist-belt and in a bandolier. The remainder of the equipment of the Russian soldiers consists of a kit-bag, an aluminium water-bottle, a greatcoat, two day's emergency rations of biscuit and salt and the sixth part of e shelter tent. Slaughter cattle accompany the marching columns while the troops are accompanied in the field and on the march by a kitchen waggon in which a meat soup is prepared as the column moves.

The Japanese Regular Infantry are armed with a Midjii rifle. The weight is 9 lb., and the magazine capacity five rounds. The muzzle velocity is 2,315 ft. per second. The calibre is 2·55 in. The cavalry are armed with the Midjii carbine. The reserve army is armed with the Murata rifle. Model 1894, in which the magazine system resembles the Lebel rifle, the cartridges being inserted singly into a tube which runs parallel underneath the barrel. The calibre is 31·2in., the muzzle velocity 2,002 ft. per second. It is sighted up to 2,187 yards, and weighs, with bayonet, 9 lb. 1 oz. The Militia is armed with Peabody and Remington single-loading rifles. The Japanese cavalry carry swords and carbines, but no lances. The Russian mounted force carries a sword and rifle with the bayonet fixed. A few regiments of the Guard carry the lance, but, in respect of the operations in the Far East, the mounted troops there are Cossack mounted infantry, among whom the lance does not exist.

ARTILLERY.

The field artillery of Japan is armed with the Arisaka 75 mm. gun of the 1898 model. It throws a 10lb projectile. The piece is in reality a Krupp gun put together in Japan and named after General Arisaka, the master ordnance officer.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

Russia's Diplomatic Delays.

JAPANS CONCESSIONS.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY OVERTAXED.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Japan intends raising an internal loan of ten millions sterling and to levy special taxation yielding eight millions sterling, which will be allocated to the service of war loans.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that Russia's reply to Japan will not be transmitted until next week owing to the great care necessary in its completion.

Both Russia and Japan within the last fortnight have officially communicated to the Powers a statement of their positions and regarding some points the issue is known.

The strategic situation was discussed by the military authorities present at yesterday's Council held at St. Petersburg.

LONDON JANUARY 30.

The "Daily Graphic" still adheres to the statements it made in yesterday's edition and further adds that by the Second Article in the draft Treaty, Japan offered to acquiesce in all Russia's Treaty rights in Manchuria, including the lease of Port Arthur, the railway contract et-cetera and to assent to the military occupation of the railway under Russian administration and of strip of country, thirty miles on each side of the line, including the town of Harbin, Japan requiring the restoration of the rest of Manchuria to the effective sovereignty of China.

Under Article Five, Japan guaranteed the freedom of the Straits of Korea and undertook never to fortify the southern coast of Korea.

The French cruiser Sully has sailed from Toulon for the Far East.

Unusual activity prevails at Simons Town where the British warships are taking in large quantities of coal and ammunition.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the merchandise traffic in the Trans-Siberian Railway will be provisionally suspended from the 2nd February in order to leave the line free for the conveyance of troops and stores.

Reuter wiring from Port Arthur on the 29th instant, says that the railway is overtaxed by the work of transporting recruits, substitutes for the regiments despatched to the Yalu River.

The passenger traffic is greatly delayed.

It is reported that in the event of war the Command of the Russian land forces will be entrusted to General Kuropatkin.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Rights of Asiatic Traders.

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

A despatch from Pretoria states that a Commission has been appointed to report upon the rights of Asiatic traders before the war.

THE COTTON GAMBLE.

Slump in American Markets.

SCENES OF EXCITEMENT.

Heavy slumps in cotton took place in the New York and New Orleans Markets yesterday, and wild excitement prevailed.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

Porte's Proposals Rejected.

ALLEGED MURDER CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Austria and Russia have refused to entertain the Turkish suggestion for working the reform scheme.

The Porte has now intimated to them that the Macedonians and Albanians have conspired to kill every foreign gendarmerie officer.

The Porte therefore objects to officers wearing foreign uniforms.

NEW COFFEE KING.

Cotton Operator's Fresh Move.

A CORNER IN COFFEE.

It is reported that Mr. Sully, the leader of the cotton ring in America, is turning his attention to coffee and has already bought 1,75,000 bags.

DAMARALAND RISING.

Insurrection Spreading.

SUCCESSES OF THE REBELS.

The insurrection is spreading in Damaraland where the Kaffirs are joining the Hereros.

Lieutenant Zuelow, commanding at Okapandja, has been severely pressed and unsuccessfully attempted to establish communication with Karibib by train which was attacked and lost seven killed and wounded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AYR BURGHS ELECTION.

Another Liberal Victory.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

The Ayr Burghs election rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Orr Ewing, the late Conservative member, has resulted in the return of Mr. Dobbie, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 44 votes over Mr. Younger, the Conservative candidate.

The polling was as follows :—

Mr. Dobbie (L) .... 3,221 votes.
Mr. Younger (C).................... 3,177 „

[From 1886 to 1895 the Ayr Burghs held the pendulum swinging record. In 1886 a Liberal Unionist was returned by a majority of 1,175; at a bye-election in 1888 a Gladstonian was elected by a majority of 53; in 1890 at another bye-election a Conservative secured a majority of 130, but at the General Election of 1892 this was converted into a Gladstonian majority of 7. In 1895 the late member, Mr. C. L. Orr Ewing recaptured the seat for the Conservatives by a majority of 335 and in 1900 succeeded in retaining it and increasing his majority. The polling in 1900 was as under :—

Mr. C. L. Orr-Ewing (C) 3,101
Col. E. C. Browne (R) 2,511

Conservative majority 590.

Some lively experiences have fallen to the lot of the two candidates in the present contest. Mr. Younger, the Tariff Reformer, arrived at Campbeltown, after a perilous voyage. He had faced snow and sleet and frozen wilds in reaching Inverary the previous day; to get away he had to set out in the middle of the night on board a small steamer which he chartered. Very heavy weather was his portion, the little vessel's decks being swept again and again by the huge seas which came surging over the bows. However, Campbeltown was safely reached, and the candidate entered the harbour with the Union Jack floating from the masthead of the steamer.]

PROSPECTORS SAFE.

Rumoured Disaster Denied.

The prospecting expedition in East Africa which according to the report transmitted officially had been overwhelmed, is now reported to be in the Dodosi country and was all well on the 20th instant.

NEW SIAMESE MINISTER.

The new Siamese Minister in London called on Lord Lansdowne to-day at the Foreign Office.

HISTORIC HOUSES IN INDIA.

PERPETUATING THE MEMORIES OF FAMOUS MEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 30.

A resolution is published in the "Gazette of India" announcing that inscriptions are to be placed upon a number of houses of historic interest in different parts of India, the object being to perpetuate the knowledge that is still forthcoming of the former residences of men who have left an enduring mark upon the civil and military administration or upon the moral and intellectual development of India.

The list of houses which have been selected for this purpose has been drawn up in consultation with the Local Governments and the names of the owners are also published.

RACING AT CALCUTTA.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP BETTING.

Betting on the Civil Service Cup on the Calcutta Race-course to-day was as follows :—Twos Redshot, fours Bess, fives Idle Bell and Esperander and sixes Housemaid.

DEVONIAN DINNER IN CALCUTTA.

There was a large gathering at the Devonian Society's dinner in Calcutta, on Friday night. Mr. W. H. Sparkes presided and speeches were made by Mr. W. Graham, Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, the Hon. Mr. Elsworthy, Dr. T. F. Pearse, Lieut.-Colonel Pinning, Rev. Mr. Saunders Dyer and Mr. Justice Geidt.

SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEANS.

THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

SIMLA, JANUARY 30.

A small Commission comprising of the Director-General of Education in India and the Directors of Public Instruction of Bengal, the Punjab and the United Provinces, with Mr. W. Howell, as secretary, visits the principal schools for Europeans in Upper India, including those of Darjeeling, Nainital, Mussoorie and Simla, in April and May next, in connection with the improvement of this class of institutions.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

LECTURE ON THEOSOPHY.

POONA, JANUARY 31.

Mrs. Annie Besant lectured this evening at Nusserwanjee Petit Hall on the value of Theosophy in raising India. The lecture, which was in the open, was listened to by several thousands of persons of all castes and creeds, including a number of European and Parsee ladies. The lecturer was introduced by Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandalawala. The lecturer spoke of the non-sectarian character of Theosophy and its value in raising the moral and religious tone of India which was neglected by the present-day methods of education. It tended to make of its votaries loyal citizens and aimed at preserving religion.

Mrs. Besant also spoke of the need there was in India of trained chemists and minerologists who might improve its agriculture and develope its resources and she pointed out what the Benares College was doing in this direction.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

AN EXAMINER'S APPOINTMENT.

MR. HAVELL AND THE HON. MR. PEDLER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

At a meeting of the Calcutta University Senate yesterday Mr. Havell, Principal of the Government School of Art, moved that the action of the Hon. Mr. Pedler as President of the Faculty of Arts at the last meeting of the Faculty in refusing to allow him to discuss the appointment of Mr. E. C. Dozey, as an Examiner to the University, was an infringement of the rights of members of the Senate.

Mr. Pedler defended his action on the ground that the question of Mr. Dozey's appointment could not be raised in the Faculty of Arts, and that Mr. Havell's remarks were very personal and of a character unusual at meetings of the Calcutta University.

Mr. Havell's motion was rejected.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The "Statesman" understands that the Government contemplates appointing a Committee to report upon the Calcutta Improvement Scheme.

MADRAS POLO TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, JANUARY 31.

In the Madras Polo Tournament yesterday the 4th Hussars after a game, which was very equal up to the end of the sixth chukker, defeated the Vencatagiri team by 8 goals and 4 subsidiaries to 4 goals and 2 subsidiaries.

In the second match the famous Golconda team beat the Deccan Horse by 10 goals and 6 subsidiaries to one goal, 2 subsidiaries and 1 disputed goal. The latter raised a strange point. The Golcondas through a curious mistake began the sixth chukker playing the wrong way and immediately ran the ball through the posts, which goal the Deccan Horse Captain claimed on the ground that the Golcondas had put the ball through their own goal. The dispute has not yet been decided.

MESSRS. W. WATSON AND CO.

WITH reference to the report received from London that Messrs. William Watson and Co. have suspended payment, we understand that advices have been received from Home to the effect that arrangements are being made with a well-known firm to carry on their business, in which case it is hoped that the creditors will not suffer to any great extent—probably not at all—as the business is a good one, and has increased very largely of recent years.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

PARLA was the fixture for yesterday morning and thither journeyed a field of over seventy followers of the chase, including six members of the fair sex.

For many years past the Naval Contingent were ever to the fore in the hunting field and in every other branch of sport in Bombay, but with the abolition of the Defence Squadron the Naval Officer—so far as our hunting field is concerned—entirely disappeared, and it was, therefore, with great pleasure that we noticed among those assembled at the tryst yesterday morning an officer of his Majesty's Navy, who was formerly a prominent figure in the hunting field and on the polo ground.

A jack was found in Parla spinney and had to bend his flight whither he could, and make his point afterwards as opportunity might offer.

So, as he broke away towards Chakla, we were released from our station at the opposite corner to labour round over rough, melon ground and irrigation furrows, wondering the while whether labour was very cheap in the days when the tillers of the soil thus distorted the face of the earth, but our journey over this rough ground was of short duration and now we are galloping at full speed over pleasant paddy-fields in the direction of the railway, right up to the embankment they go, but merciful Providence our jack has doubled and is now leading us at furious pace back towards Chakla, but Andheri Hill is his point; and not to be denied he circled round and crossed the railway some short distance from Andheri Station, hounds running along the metals for some distance, and to our horror close in the wake sped a snorting smoke-enwrapt iron-horse threatening destruction to our beautiful pack.

But with a promptitude worthy of all praise, the driver reined in his fiery steed, heralding its now leisurely approach with warning shrieks from discordant whistles.

The field quickly divided, many following the Master to the level-crossing away to the right, while the remainder galloped round to the culvert on the left, and race along guided only by the distant music of the pack, and when the two streams again unite it is only to find that hounds have already bowled over their jack in a compound on the Andheri Road.

A move was now made to Sahar and as we jogged along behind the Master, some three or four couple of hounds hitting off the line of a travelling jack hunted merrily along with the whips in hot pursuit, but it was not before the Andheri Road was in sight that they succeeded in recovering their errant charges. This little diversion caused some delay and it was close on half-past seven ere hounds were thrown into the Sahar coverts. Here a jack was speedily afoot and hounds hunted in merry fashion along the valley leading to the Andheri Road. And here a horse bearing an empty side-saddle was seen careering along in the wake of hounds, but was shortly recaptured by gallant hands, and we were glad to learn that the luckless owner escaped with nothing worse than a severe shaking.

Crossing the Andheri Road hounds led us through the Mango tope and crossed diagonally the beautiful valley of paddy-fields down which the Hunt Point-to-Point Races were held some two or three years ago, and into the woodland country of the Goregaon jungles.

Hurrying along, now galloping on pleasant grasslands, now making our way through resisting brushwood until we reach the densely jungle-clad hill parallel with Goregaon Station, where hounds managed to slip the majority of the field and the Hunt Staff, and with some three or four fortunate followers in their wake, forced their quarry out into the open again and carried the pursuit right up to a mountaneous height overlooking Tulsi Lake and disappeared into the dense undergrowth and it was impossible to ascertain whether they eventually reaped the well-merited reward of their labours or not.

From here hounds were taken home reaching the kennels at half-past ten, looking none the worse for their lengthy exertions.

JACKAL.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot, who has been appointed to officiate in command of the Bombay District, vice Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K. C. M. G., D. S. O., arrived here from Poona and took over the command of the District on Saturday, and Sir James Willcocks proceeded to take over the command of the Secunderabad District the same night. A salute of nine guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-day to announce his departure.

Rs. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE RACING SEASON.

MORE GOOD SPORT AT MAHALAXMI.

THERE was a large attendance at Mahalaxmi on Saturday afternoon when the seventh extra meeting was run off, the programme containing seven well filled events, each of which produced exciting racing and the best of sport. Punters were again in a fairly lucky vein. Four favourites came home in capital style with lots of money up on them, and two other winners were by no means outsiders. This after a similarly successful day at the previous meeting must have occasioned the greatest of satisfaction to backers and have considerably chagrined the pencillers. The keenness with which the public follows racing on this side of India is amply proved by the quick way in which winners have been picked recently out fields of newly-imported horses. "Turn of Luck" brought off a good winner against a hot one entered by Aga S. Shah, but in the next race "La France" who was supposed to be lame beat his field in good style after a fine race. Firdosi also was a good win for the public, although Grey Fox who did not run into a place, carried more money. That old but sterling mare Gnullo added another easy win to her long list of victories, and Hopeful at length showed her form in a field of new ones. Moon and Avatar were also popular wins so that the afternoon closed with the balance of exchange well on the side of backers. The following were the details :—

The Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 50 or over, 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs, W. I. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. W. P.'s b a h Turn of Luck, (8st. 12lbs) Native ... 1
Aga S Shah's b a h St Gatien, (8st. 9lbs.) Dhondi ... 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Najeed, (8st. 12lbs,) Omerkhan ... 3
Captain Bayford's b a g Hall Fellow, (8st. 12lbs.) Thompson ... 0
Mr A S Omer's b a h Fortune, (8st. 12lbs.) ...Ebroo 0
Mr Cross's b a h Chamberlain, (8st. 12lbs.) Robertson ... 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's ch a h Deserter (8st. 9lbs.) Williams ... 0
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's g a h Invader, (8st. 6lbs) Heeroo ... 0
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h The Emperor, (8st) Brown 0
Mr Syed Ahmed's g a h Agincourt, (7st. 8lbs.) Dharma ... 0
Mr Mahomed Mosbern's g a h Russia, (6st. 10lbs.) Etul ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against St. Gatien; 3 to 1 Chamberlain; 4 to 1 Turn of Luck; 6 to 1 Najeed; 10 and 20 to 1 the others.

Turn of Luck lead out and maintained the lead, resisting a challenge by St. Gatien. Won by a length; three-quarter length between second and third. Time—1min. 24 3-5sec.

The Randwick Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50; A Handicap for Piones 14 hands and under. Distance—1-2mile.

Mr Finch's br aus m La France, (9st. 1lbs.) Williams ... 1
H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's ch aus g Cocos, (9st) Heeroo ... 2
Mr Preston's b aus m Bandicoot, (8st. 3lbs.) C B Mahomed ... 3
Mr A W P's b aus m Sunflower, (6st 10lbs.)...Etul 0

Betting: Evens La France; 2 to 1 Cocos; 3 to 1 Bandicoot; 4 to 1 Sunflower.

Sunflower was followed by Bandicoot and La France, who came out beyond the distance and won by a length; two lengths between second and third. Time—51 min. 4.5 sec.

The Lilliput Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13st, 3lbs. and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr, Franklin's g a h Firdosi, 7st. 8lbs, Dhondi ... 1
Mr, B. D. Jewell's b a h Shaiboob, 8st. 11lbs Omerkhan ... 2
Mr, F. M. Garda's b a h Kour Sahib, 8st. 7lbs. C B Mahomed ... 3
Mr. Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 8st 8lbs, Robertson ... 0
Messrs. G. K. and D. D's g a h Dispute, 8st. 8lbs. Lala ... 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King. 8st. 3lbs Heeroo ... 0
Messrs, M. Goculdas and A. Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 7st, 12lbs Williams ... 0
Messrs, A. A. Saif and E. Rasheed's b a h Young Taisseer, 7st. 7lbs, Etul ... 0
Messrs. Abdoola and M, Shamlan's ch a h Galib 7st 4lbs. Brown ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Grey Fox; 2 to 1 Firdosi; 4 to 1 Shaiboob; 6 to 1 Kour Saheb and Minting King; 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Firdosi made all the running and eventually won by a neck; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

The Sandown Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1901. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo (8st. 12lbs.). Williams ... 1
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando (8st.), C B Mahomed ... 2
Mr Saunder's br aus m Blue Blood (9st. 7lbs.), Robertson ... 3
Mr T L Robert's br aus g Dumbell (8st. 9lbs.), Stonhill ... 0
Capt Wilson's bl c h Mistry (8st. 6lbs.), Omerkhan. 0
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover (7st. 11lbs.), Heeroo 0
Mr R J Hunter's bl aus h Kitchener (7st. 3lbs.), Native ... 0
Mr J B's ch m Miss Ascot (6st.), Etul ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Blue Blood; 2 to 1 against Gnullo; 5 to 2 against Dumbell; 6 to 1 Fando; 18 to 1 the others.

Kitchener shot to the front and held the lead for two furlongs where Gnullo took the lead and won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 31secs.

The Nursery Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. For Arabs, 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1903. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties. Winner of a race value Rs. 150 for over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Landing allowance as per General Conditions. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. A. W. P.s b a h Hopeful, (8st. 5lbs.) C. B. Mahomed ... 1
Mr. Mujeed bin Jurji's b a h Sugger (8st 2lbs) Omerkhan ... 2
Mr Mustapha bin Talibs ch ah Faithful, (8st. 5lbs.) Heeroo ... 3
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Organiser, (8st. 2lbs) Ebro ... 0
Mr Rasheed Shamlan's g a h Zurrif, (7st. 11lbs.) Brown ... 0
Messrs A A Amer and A M Saif's ch a h Gold, (7st. 5lbs) Dhondi ... 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Moohalhil, (7st. 4lbs.) Nama ... 0
Mr B Jenkin's g a h Young Gazelle, (6st. 12lbs.) Native ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Hopeful; 2 to 1 Gold; 6 to 1 False-start; 8 to 1 Zurriff; 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Sugger led out, but was caught at the distance by Hopeful who won by half a length, three-quartes length between second and third. Time—1min. 91-5sec.

The Grant Road Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1901, W. A. reduced 12lbs. Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1901 of a race value Rs 150 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener 12lbs Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 500 or over; once 4lbs; oftener, 7lbs.; in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under new measurement 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon 9st 2lbs Heeroo ... 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Flying Childers 8st 4lbs Williams ... 2
Messrs G K & D D's b a h Talisman, (9st 3lbs) C B Mahomed ... 3
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Isinglass, (7st 4lbs) Dhondi 0
Messrs G K & D D's b a h Berlin, (6st) Nama ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Moon; 2 to 1 against Talisman; 6 to 1 Berlin; 10 to 1 the others.

Talisman jumped off with Isinglass, Moon, however, came with a fine run and won by three-quarter length; three lengths between second and third. Time 1min 55 1-5sec.

The Arab Welter Plate.—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 100: and third Rs 50. A Handicap for Arab (14st 1lbs) and under. Closed as per Special General Conditions. Distance 6 furlongs.

Captain Bayford's g a h Avatar, (11st 2lbs) Captain Meynell ... 1
Captain Casson's g a h Silver Fox, (9st 10lbs Owner ... 2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul, (10st 3lbs) Mr Deane ... 3
Mr George's g a h Alexis 10st. (cd. 15st. 7lbs.) Mr McCausland ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Avatar; 4 to 1 Silver Fox; 5 to 1 Dudul; 8 to 1 Alexis.

Alexis led with Avatar on the outside: up the straight Silver Fox challenged, but Avatar held him safe and won easily by a length; five length between second and third. Time 1min. 23 1-5sec.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

RE-ELECTION OF THE REGISTRAR.

ON Saturday afternoon, the annual meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, of the University, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

THE REGISTRAR RE-ELECTED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar moved that Professor Fardunji M. Dastur be elected Registrar of the University for the ensuing two years. He said the fact that there was no other candidate in the field showed that the work which Mr. Dastur had done as Registrar of the University during the last two years was regarded as very satisfactory. Speaking for himself and for many friends there, the learned judge might say that Mr. Dastur had been everything that a Registrar ought to be.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

The Senate next considered the question of exempting candidates who have passed the first L. L. B. Examination from the examination in General Jurisprudence and Roman Law at the B, A. Examination.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad moved that, as recommend by the Syndicate, the following N. B. be inserted before the N. B. on page 50 of the University Calendar for 1903-1904 :—"N. B.—Candidates who have passed the first L.L. B., Examination will (at their option) be exempted from the examination in General Jurisprudence and Roman Law. But candidates so exempted shall not be classed or be eligible for prizes."

Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FEES.

The question next considered related to the payment of fees by candidates for the University examinations.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann proposed, as recommended by the Syndicate, amendments of certain regulations requiring candidates for different examinations to pay their fees to the Registrar through the Principal of his College or otherwise as the Syndicate might direct.

Dr. R. N. Khory seconded the proposition.

Colonel H. P. Dimmock said he did not wish to oppose the proposition at present, but he might say that so far as the Grant Medical College was concerned, the work on the professorial staff had increased to such an extent, that the Principal of the College would be disinclined to accept the responsibility which it was sought to throw upon him.

Mr. Setalvad thought that, if the work of the professors of the Grant Medical College had increased as stated by Colonel Dimmock, they should apply to Government for an additional staff.

The proposition was carried by a large majority and the Senate adjourned.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following is the result of the races which were sailed on Saturday afternoon, in a moderate breeze, light at times. The "A" Class Yachts Handicap Race started with time in hand and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard thence round the Committee Vessel and round north Karanja Buoy leaving both to starboard and back to Committee Vessel, distance 11·2 miles.

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht	Owner	Start at	Time of arrival.
			H M S	H M S
18 30	Isca	Mr E Faulkner	2 50 00	5 0 47
11 00	Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	2 57 30	5 1 26
4 30	Sapphire	Capt Muter, RE and R H H Hopkins	3 4 00	5 2 42
Scratch	Forella	Mr C T R Scovell	3 8 30	5 3 36
8 30	Chita	Mr E Comber	3 0 00	5 4 15
18 30	Nantai	Mr G B Adamson	2 50 00	5 6 25
4 30	Stella	Lieut-Col H W Boyd, I M S did not start.		

Nothing remarkable occurred in this race. Isca sailed remarkably well and winning first prize just a head of Melody which took second prize.

The "B" Class Handicap Race also started with time in hand and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy and round P. & O. Mooring Buoy B off Cross Islands, leaving both to port, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel, distance 8·5 miles.

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht	Owner	Start at	Time of arrival.
M S			H M S	H M S
8 30	Sayonara	Major Curtis R A M C and Mr C G Nomico.	3 15 0	5 14 59
2 00	Pixie	Mr E R Smetham	3 21 30	5 12 12
2 00	Trixie	Mr R G Monteath	3 21 30	5 15 55
Scratch	Janetta	Officers. R E	3 23 30	5 18 10
2 00	Erin	Mr R H Ireland	3 21 30	5 18 10

Sayonara well sailed won first prize, Pixie taking second prize. It was dead heat between Trixie and Janetta for third place.

The Tomtit Class and Handicap Race started at 3-13-30 and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy round P. & O. Mooring B off Cross Island leaving, both to Port, thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and back to the Committee Vessel, distance 8·5 miles.

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht	Owner	Time of arrival.	Corrected Time
			H M S	H M
Scr	Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 18 11	2 4 41
Scr	Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5 19 23	2 5 53
4 15	Midget	Officers, R A	5 23 23	2 5 43

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JANUARY 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr C F Keys B
Mr W Home B
Mr N G Watson B
Mr J Slater B
Mr W Heyland Bo
Lieut-Col R C S Macausland I A
Major R H Ewart D S O Supply and Transport Corps
Major H Trevor 15th Sikhs
Capt L A Forbes I A
Capt E Wintour 28th Light Cav
Lieut G E Wannell 42nd Deoli Rifles
Lieut R R C B Gates 2-4th Goorkha Rifles
Lieut J P H Raven 77th Moplah Rifles
Commander A J G Piffard R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col G A Emerton I M S B 1 mo M C
Capt F A L Hammond I M S B 2 mo study leave
Mr F MacBlaine B Cov 2 mo M C
Mr J A G Wales Bo Bov furl to June 30 1901
Mr J H E Tupper Bo Cov 1 mo M C
Mr G D French Bo Cov 3 mo M C
Mr R P Barrow Bo 2 1-2 mo furl
Lieut-Col A H Wilmer I A 6 mo M C
Major M E Carthew-Jorstoun 34th Poona Horse 6 mo M C
Capt W M R Brown 3rd Goorkha Rifles 6 mo M C
Capt F H H Jeffcoat I A till June 4 1904 on M C
Lieut A E Mahon 67th Rifles till July 12 1904 on M C
Lieut H C P Cochran 40th Pathans 1 mo on M C
Engineer E V Tucker R I M 4 m on M C
Assist Engineer W F P Allen R I M 6 m M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E F L Winter B Cov
Mr C G Denne B
Mr C V Lloyd B
Mr P G Jacobs B
Mr H T Gwyther B
Mr J W Simpson M
Major B B Grayfoot I M S Bo
Mr C G Henderson Bo Cov
Mr F G Collett Bo S
Major E H Bernard I A
Major J W C Hutchinson 59th Sind Rifles
Major M L Hornby 6th batt King's African Rifles
Major C F Whyte 117th Mahrattas
Major W H D Rich Supply and Transport Corps
Capt H A Moore 45th Rattray's Sikhs
Capt E A Stotheard 30th Lancers
Lieut D W Maxwell 1-4th Goorkha Rifles
Lieut R Nicolas 23rd Sikh Pioneers
Lieut D C Home 32nd Sikh Pioneers
Lieut C H T Whitehead 86th Carnatic Inf
Commander G J Baugh R I M

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

A CROWDED house assembled at Harmston's Circus on Saturday evening, and the new programme again scored a huge success. The most attractive item is undoubtedly the spectacular act, entitled "Dick Turpin's Ride to York." Madame Harmston-Love has spared no pains to make this act thoroughly entertaining in every respect, and her efforts last night were rewarded by a volume of applause which made the circus tent ring. At the Matinee, on Saturday afternoon his Excellency the Governor's children were present, and they will also attend the performances to be given on Thursday evening which will commence at half-past nine o'clock. On Friday night the programme will include a high jumping contest for local horses and ponies, and from to-morrow the circus tent will be available for practice between the hours of six and seven. Bombay can produce numbers of good jumpers, and this item should be exceedingly interesting.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PEOPLE who delight to institute comparisons and to indulge a habit, which in the language of a well-known stage character is "odorous," revelled in the morning papers of Tuesday which printed side by side the speeches respectively made on the previous evening by the Prime Minister and the ex-Colonial Secretary. Mr. Balfour at Manchester, fresh from the non-political or at any rate mixed atmosphere of Chatsworth, cooed like a sucking dove. Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, boiling over with indignation at the "Pontifical" action of the Duke of Devonshire as displayed in the remarkable correspondence published the day before and at the presumption of that David of politics, Mr. Winston Churchill, roared like a lion. Mr. Balfour began his remarks on the fiscal question by alluding to the attacks to which he has been subjected, unjustly subjected as he thinks. "I do not know," he says, "that any of my late colleagues have joined in those personal attacks, but I do know that, based upon their statements, the Opposition Press have levelled against me a very large number of accusations, some nearly touching my own personal honour." With the exception of one charge, to which I shall refer later he reserved his defence until he can meet his assailants face to face in the House of Commons. He finds fault with the terminology of the tearing raging controversy. To say that we are free traders or protectionists is most misleading. He does not think that either the term "free-fooder," or that of "whole hogger," are really welcome additions to the vocabulary of a politician. "Now, you may think that this is a matter of mere language. It is not a matter of language at all. We are all, or almost all of us, the slaves of the phrases which we use, and as long as we are restricted to these misleading and antiquated terms, so long we cannot hope to escape the confusion of thought in which they are inseparably bound up. For instance, I find the word protectionist used in a wholly new sense. It never occurred to me, I confess, until I had seen some recent speeches, that I should ever be called a protectionist. But now that I find that by protectionist is meant a man who thinks the old "laissez faire" school of political economy is out of date, a man who thinks that the Government of this country cannot wholly stand aside while the governments of every other country intervene in industrial affairs, while I find that any man who puts aside with something like contempt the old maxim that we must look after the consumer, but that the producer may be left to look after himself—as long as I find that these doctrines are regarded as the mark of a protectionist, well, I say, if that is a protectionist, I am a protectionist and should be proud of the name, of the title, if it were confined to doctrines like those. On the other hand, I look to those gentlemen who go from platform to platform proclaiming themselves as the true apostles of free trade, and after reading their speeches, after examining their doctrines, I ask what title they have to call themselves free-traders, in the true sense of the word? Free-importers, if you like, free-traders, no." After this mild opening he proceeds still more mildly to criticise the criticisms of Mr. Asquith, "a very distinguished Member of Parliament," a most excellent speaker and a man whose speeches he always reads with admiration. Eventually he enters upon a defence of his own position and it is here that he fails to satisfy anybody except it be the infuriated Sir Henry Howorth who continues to bark at the heels of the Duke of Devonshire apparently without causing the least concern to that placid statesman. "Qui s'excuse s'accuse." How is it he is asked by his friends that he does not take a step which is described in such vulgar terms, namely going the whole hog. This is his answer :—"Remember that though the policy of fiscal union with the Colonies is the greater half of fiscal reform, though it appeals to more unselfish and nobler instincts than the mere negotiation about tariffs with foreign countries, though it touches the larger imagination of the citizens of this country, still it is the more difficult of the two, and it is the more difficult because to carry it to a successful issue you have to command the assent of two great and free communities, the community of this country and the community of Canada—to take Canada, as an example, of all our Colonies—and in appealing to those two great republics, to those two great bodies of public opinion you have to ask each to give up what I think an error, what I think a prejudice, but an error and a prejudice very deeply rooted in their traditions very close to the convictions of a large number of their people. For you have to ask this country to submit to a taxation of foodstuffs which, even if so small, is a taxation of foodstuffs. You have to ask Canada or any other British colony to make some exceptions to their general principle of hostile tariff directed against the whole world, including the mother-country. But he has another reason, the necessity for keeping the Conservative party from disruption. There are critical moments in the history of every party when, in the progress and development of events, it comes face to face with a new problem, and an issue which makes it necessary that old questions, which were once open questions, should be decided, aye or no, and that the members of the party who are prepared to act with the party on the subject, should give a decisive answer in one direction. Those are the dangerous and critical moments of a party. Those are the moments which throw the greatest burden of responsibility on those who have to steer the ship that carries its fortunes; and he has been greatly pre-occupied and deeply anxious that when the history of this critical year comes to be written the historian shall not say of him, as he has to say of predecessors of his, modestly described as far more distinguished than himself, that their rash and inconsiderate action has shattered the unity and temporarily wrecked the fortunes of the great organization committed to their charge. Some loss in these difficult circumstances is inevitable. Some loss they have indeed suffered but for that he takes no blame to himself, and he does not believe that a crisis of the same magnitude he could have been surmounted with less loss by any device which could have been employed. Then let those who are for drumming out of the party men like Lord George Hamilton, the Hon. Arthur Elliot and other Free-fooders remember that they may be playing into the hands of the Home Rulers. But above and beyond this "fiscal reform" itself will suffer more than any other cause if undue impatience or any other motive, however pardonable, however natural, however excusable, forces a change so great either upon the party or upon the country in a manner which threatens even for a moment that there shall be a reaction. In the matter of fiscal union with our Colonies we can suffer no reaction without danger to the Empire and so on. Sir Henry Fowler speaking of course as a strong party man, says that Mr. Balfour has attempted to walk down both sides of the street at the same time. I should have thought it would be more apt an illustration to say that he had decided for the present not to walk down either side of the street. At the Birmingham dinner over which Mr. Chamberlain presided, he was in a friendly way styled by one of the speakers a visionary. Yes, he replied: "I am a political visionary, I dream dreams of Empire." "My waking thoughts are taken up with it. I see the two alternatives before us. I see the great country of ours following what has been the natural progression of events arriving at its apogee, and then sinking gradually into a fifth-rate place—descending from—again I am afraid I am venturing beyond my depth; but I was going to say descending from a planet to an asteroid. That is one alternative. I see it, on the other hand, breathing a new youth as a part of the Empire, of which it will always be the most important part. I see it carrying on the traditions of the old into the great future. I see the possibility of an accomplished ideal which was forbidden to our ancestors, although they also lived by faith, and believed that in the great sacrifices they made they would be rewarded by the respect and the admiration of future generations. If to be a visionary of that kind is to be banned and condemned I must take the consequences of my temperament. I am taunted for holding these views with unrestricted ambition, and with a genius for political intrigue. By whom? By the distinguished statesman, that unselfish patriot

Mr Winston Churchill." Later he sneered at "these budding politicians"—whose incursion into Birmingham still seems to rankle in his mind "and aspiring lawyers who, being absolutely ignorant of every idea of business, think they can lecture the manufacturers of this country upon their want of intelligence and skill, and energy, and that they, who hardly ever met a working-man except in the streets, can denounce him for his inferiority to his continental neighbour." "My opponents," he proceeded, "are still as confident as ever that I am a madman—that I am, if not animated by evil intentions, nevertheless the evil genius of my countrymen. But they are coming nearer to me all the time." "Now they begin to whisper 'retaliation.' They are free-traders, but under certain circumstances not clearly defined, and at a future time, which they would be unwilling to state, they would be prepared if everything remained the same, even to retaliate." "Oh this is all very well," Mr. Chamberlain exclaims in his enthusiastic way, "but it will not save them." Well, we shall see. The result of the pending by-elections may moderate their anticipations of victory whenever it shall please Mr. Balfour to go to the country. They profess to be quite satisfied with the rural constituencies and are looking forward to capture twenty seats in London—an exaggerated estimate in my opinion. The contest in Ayr Burghs will show whether Mr. Chamberlain's undoubtedly successful meetings in Glasgow and at Greenock have left an enduring impression, but the news from across the border is that twelve or as some think fifteen Scottish seats now held by Ministerialists are certain to pass into the hands of their opponents at the General Election.

"AN AMAZING LEGEND."

I have mentioned that Mr. Balfour in his Manchester speech of Monday referred specifically to one, and only one of the charges brought against him in connection with the secessions from the Cabinet. "I do not know," he said, "whether any of you have followed Lord Rosebery's speeches enough to know that he has occupied an important portion of the last three or four months at least in giving circulation to an amazing legend that I came down to a certain Cabinet in August, and presented to my colleagues two alternative pamphlets recommending two inconsistent and mutually destructive policies, and asked them to take their choice. I believe he founds this amazing tale upon something that fell from Lord George Hamilton. Whether that be so or not, I hope it is quite unnecessary to inform you that there is not a word of truth in the statement, that the whole thing is the merest nonsense, and the idea of presenting two mutually incompatible policies and throwing two mutually incompatible policies down upon the Cabinet table and tossing up which was to be taken is an idea which never entered into my head at all events. As Lord George Hamilton's statement on the subject was pretty precise Mr. Balfour's denial, tardy though it be, has caused a good deal of comment, and to one of his critics the ex-Secretary of State for India has been moved to send the following expostulation:—"It is not my habit," Lord G. Hamilton writes, "to notice the ordinary personal attacks to which every public man is liable, and which from time to time appear in the Press. But in your leading article of January 12 you impugn my veracity by stating that Mr. Balfour flatly contradicted a statement I made at Ealing as to two documents which were under the consideration of the Cabinet. Mr. Balfour in no way traversed my statement, but he very properly repudiated the gloss put upon it by Lord Rosebery. I shall be obliged if you will insert this correction of a doubtless unintentional but serious reflection upon my accuracy." The paper which provoked the foregoing letter lies low and says nuffin, but another journal of opposite politics declares that Mr. Balfour's repudiation was of a gloss put by himself upon Lord Rosebery's statement and so the world wags on.

THE LIBERAL UNIONIST SPLIT.

What however attracts the most attention for the moment is not the oratorical efforts of our leading politician as the epistolary interchange of views between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain on the future of the Liberal Unionist party. On October 23 the Duke wrote to "My dear Chamberlain" resuming a short correspondence which began in May on the position of the Liberal Unionist Association in reference to the fiscal question. The Duke refers to what occurred at Newcastle where at a Liberal Unionist meeting the Chamberlainites proved to be in a majority and proceeds:—"It is obviously inconsistent with the neutral position which we agreed to endeavour to maintain, that we should continue to subsidize local associations which have, like those represented at the conference, taken up a decided position on the question of tariff reform; but it is very difficult to see how under the present system of management at the central office this is to be prevented." But before any steps were taken to dissolve the organization he would be glad to know Mr. Chamberlain's views. The Duke adds:—"What makes my position in the matter still more difficult and responsible is that the expenditure of the Liberal Unionist Association largely exceeds its income, and that such operations as it carries on are only made possible by grants made from time to time from a fund which in no sense belongs to the Association, but was collected by me, and entrusted to me personally, as the leader of the Liberal Unionist party, to be applied at my discretion for political purposes." Reuter's telegram will have informed you of the attitude taken up by Mr. Chamberlain. He definitely refuses to acquiesce in the abolition of the Association and this is not to be wondered if it be true as he says "the vast majority of the rank-and-file of the Liberal Unionists" are with him and against the Duke. Mr. Chamberlain will, on his own responsibility, call the Association together soon after Parliament meets and if as seems probable the members decide to go on, Lord Lansdowne will probably succeed the Duke as president. As to the little difficulty about funds—a difficulty recalling former troubles in the Irish party—Mr. Chamberlain by no means admits the Duke's claim to have the power of the purse. But it seems that there is to be no scandal; at any rate the "Times" understands that amicable arrangements are already in progress for referring the disputed question as to the funds to arbitration.

SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER "ON THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY."

As I presume that you will give your readers the benefit "in extenso" of the brilliant paper read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts it is unnecessary for me to attempt anything like a summary. The gathering was one of the largest I have ever seen at the Adelphi and as distinguished as it was numerous. Bombay was well represented, very well represented, but there were a great many people present who were neither Bombayites nor Anglo-Indians. This is all to the good. The more the Indian Section succeeds in interesting Home-staying people in our Eastern Empire the better will it discharge its work. The new Secretary of State Mr. Brodrick was evidently impressed not only by Sir William Lee-Warner's excellent treatment of his subject but by the crowded and representative character of the audience. In the extremely well received speech he made after Sir W. Lee-Warner sat down Mr. Brodrick said he greatly valued the work being done by the Society in making India known in a way that it could not be known by the mere reading of books about the country. In his paper Sir W. Lee-Warner referred to the question of converting the Governor-in-Council into a Lieutenant-Governor, and apropos of this Mr. Brodrick made one or two interesting observations. Sir William Lee-Warner had touched admirably on the blending of expert knowledge with external administrative power which they saw in the Government of India. It was quite true that, as in the case of the Presidency, so in the case of the Supreme Government at Calcutta, we had only from time to time relied for our governors on those who had had local experience and who had been bred up, so to speak, in the service of India. There were, however, some exceptions. Lord Lawrence was a Viceroy who marked himself out by great success in previous administration. In the present Viceroy we had a man who, besides having great industry and capacity, and a love of India which had made him subordinate every other consideration to the Government of India, had also given the best part of his life before he went there to the study of Asiatic questions and of Asiatic customs and travel. He thought that from time to time that was a useful alternative to the sending out of men who, however otherwise qualified, might not have personal acquaintance with, or previous experience of, Indian affairs. In order to keep another public engagement made before he accepted the invitation to preside on this occasion Mr. Brodrick had to leave before the proceedings concluded. His place was taken by the Father of Bombay Sir George Birdwood, who opened the discussion. He was followed by Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree who created a good deal of interest by showing that the people of Aden are by no means anxious to be transferred from the Bombay Government to the London Foreign Office. Mr. Rees returned tit for tat. When two or three years ago he read a paper on "The Southern Satrapy" he had as one of his critics Sir William Lee-Warner. He now himself appeared in the role of a critic, but his criticism was more wily than profound. For example, Sir Muncherjee, I think, it was suggested that some people who have the misfortune not to belong to Bombay might regard as conceited the motto—in Latin—of which the capital of the Presidency is so proud. "No, I don't say it is conceited," remarked Mr. Rees, "all I say is," he added amidst general laughter, "that it is very characteristic." As it was getting late Sir William Lee-Warner at the request of the Chairman reserved his reply for the Society's "Journal." There is an excellent leading article on the meeting in to-day's "Standard" and some of the less sedate indulged in a little raillery at the expense of Mr. Brodrick. One of the features of the proceedings was the really admirable series of lantern slides used by Sir William to illustrate his subject. For example, the "Daily Mail" says he displayed much interest in the pictures of caves which were made a thousand years ago, and looked with undisguised admiration upon the ruins of dead and deserted cities that never had an army corps nor instituted war inquiries.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The former Private Secretary to the Viceroy evidently does not intend to drop his connection with India. I have just heard from the city that he has been offered and has accepted a seat on the board of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The vacancy thus filled up was caused by the lamented death of Sir Edwin Dawes.

The eminent publishers, Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., have issued this week as an attractive pamphlet the paper recently read by Mr. J. M. Maclean before the Society of Arts on free trade with India. The brochure also includes a report of the speeches delivered on the occasion by Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P., and Sir Charles Elliott, the solitary representative of India on Mr. Chamberlain's Commission, or, as a rather lively financial journal has wickedly nicknamed it "Joe's new Article Club." This is rather rough on Mr. Chamberlain or on "Truth's" friend "Mr. Lesser Columbus." Your readers can decide according to their fiscal predilections which of these two gentlemen is most affronted by this description, which politics apart is rather happy. The old Article Club, it will be remembered, like the Tariff Reform Commission consisted of representatives of various trades with a sprinkling of retired Colonial functionaries like Sir John Cockburn and Sir Westby Perceval.

In one of the reports of the meeting held in the Adelphi yesterday Sir William Lee-Warner is made to say that "the question of converting the Governor (of Bombay) in Council into a Lieutenant-"General" was frequently discussed." As the Governor of Bombay is usually a civilian—using the word in its wider sense—his conversion into a "Lieutenant-General" would be a task beyond the powers of even Mr. Brodrick with all his War Office experience.

THE AVESTA AND THE BIBLE.

The Rev. H. McNeille delivered a lecture "on the teaching of the Avesta and the Bible on the subject of prayer" in the Church Missionary Society's Hall, Grant Road, on Saturday evening. The following is the summary of the lecture:—Prayer in its inclusive sense is conscious communion with God. In the Avesta this occupies a very large place. The five Gathas, given in 25 Yasnas or Hymns, are mainly addresses to God on the part of Zoroaster, interspersed with announcements to men of the answers received from God. The other Yasnas, 46 in number, are mainly forms to be used on the occasion of offering sacrifice, and are, for the most part, invocations of the different beings to whom the worship is presented. Similar to these Yasnas are the 27 sections of the Visparad, the 22 Yasts, and a few shorter pieces. There are two Sirozahs, which are simply enumerations of the objects of worship to which prayer is offered on each day of the month. The Patets are confessions of sin specifying many particulars, the intention being that the worshipper shall appropriate those suitable to his own case. The Vendidad is nearly all a conversation between Zoroaster and Ahura Mazda, in which Zoroaster asks questions and the judicial code of Zoroastrianism is the response. Among the forms of the Zoroastrian liturgy are some which are of frequent occurrence, such as the Ashem Vohu, which ascribes happiness to those who are pure: the Ahuna Vairya, which declares that by the will of the Lord good works in this world will be richly rewarded in the next: the Yenhe Hatam which is an announcement of sacrifice to all males and females of superior sanctity. This last is scarcely consistent with monotheism, nor is the common form of professing Zoroastrianism, which offers worship to Ahura Mazda and to many other beings. According to the ordinary practice of Parsees the few prayers in frequent use are little more than meaningless spells, for they are repeated in Zend language which they do not understand. Moreover even for the scholars who do understand it, there is often no very clear connection between the prayers and the occasion on which they are used. In the Avesta itself it is not suggested that prayers should be so empty and meaningless, but there is a very great preponderance given to worldly gratification as the subject matter of the petitions offered: and there is no mention of spiritual unworthiness on the part of the worshipper; provided the ritual is correctly performed, the prayers are all that they need to be. In the Bible historical examples of successful prayer are given for our encouragement; psalms and other prayers are recorded for our use or imitation; injunctions and promises are added; and there is full recognition of our unworthiness to approach the divine majesty, to meet which we are taught to offer our prayers in the name of God's only begotten Son, Jesus Christ. Among the examples are Abraham, who instructs us by his importunity: Jacob, by his earnestness; Moses, by his intercession; Elijah, by his not regarding seeming impossibility; Daniel, by his resting his petition on God's promise. The Psalms teach us confidently to pour forth our whole hearts before God, whatever our condition or feelings may be. The New Testament teaching fully confirms this:—"In everything by prayers and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God." The form of prayer which is specially enjoined upon us, and stands as our great pattern, contains three petitions for heavenly things. God's honour, God's kingdom, God's will; three for spiritual blessings to ourselves, forgiveness, avoidance of temptation, and delivery from evil: and one inclusive request for temporal benefit. When we pray to our heavenly Father through Jesus Christ we are assured that our prayers are accepted and will be granted.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small except in Rajputana and Sind and at Neemuch and Ahmedabad where a brisk to rapid rise has taken place. The variations from normal are small.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature. The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch, Saugor, Khandwa and Malegaon and the minimum 5° to 7° in defect at Sirsa and Coimbatore. The maximum varied from 93° at Malegaon to 70° at Lahore, and the minimum from 72° at Negapatam to 37° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Cutch and Kathiawar and at Negapatam and Bellary.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine and settled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MILITARY POSITION OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The fortress and siege artillery have the latest Krupp and Schneider-Cavet models in siege guns, guns of position, and mortars. There is no horse artillery in the Japanese establishment. Japan nowadays manufactures in the arsenals at Tokio and Osaka its own artillery supplies. The arsenal at Tokio is primarily a small arms factory with an average daily capacity of 300 rifles and 10,000 cartridges. From Osaka the principal ordnance factory in Japan, guns, limbers, saddlery, shells and fuses are turned out. The "materiel" and training of the Japanese artillery is good but the lack of stamina in the horses destroys the mobility of this arm in a great degree.

The Russian artillery is on the other hand better horsed while the respective shooting qualities of the batteries are level. If anything the advantage is with the Russian Asiatic artillery regiments whose officers are wonderfully adept in picking up a range. The horse artillery piece in the Russian service is a 15-pounder. The weight behind the team is 37 cwt, the calibre is 3.42 in. and the extreme range shrapnel is 4,480 yards. The field artillery consists of heavy, light, mountain and howitzer batteries. Their arrested breech-loaders manufactured in the Obukhovworks. They resemble the Krupp models; many have the interrupted screw breech-piece and the De Bauge objuration. The heavy gun has a calibre of 4.2 in. with a weight behind the team of 42 cwt. It fires a shell of 28 lb with an extreme range of 4,150 yards. The mountain guns have a calibre of 2.5 in and a weight of 194 lb, and they fire a 7 lb shell and possess a range of 4,700 yards. The howitzer is a 6-in. breechloader with a calibre of 5.99 in. and a weight of 41 cwt. against the team. The solid shell weighs 59 lb., the shrapnel 68 lb., and the range is 3,600 yards. The light gun is of the same pattern as the horse artillery.

The military system of Russia permits a division of the forces between Europe and Asiatic Russia. The total strength of this army in war time in Asia is 239,484 officers and men, which is double the peace footing. There are also fifteen Turkestan, five West Siberian, and eleven East-Siberian battalions of infantry of the line which serve as frontier regiments. These are always maintained at war strength. In addition to these there are some sixteen battalions of Cossack infantry in Caucasia and four battalions in the Trans Baikal areas. The fortress infantry holding garrison points is an immoveable body. At Vladivostock the fortress regiment concentrated numbers seventy eight officers and 4,810 men. There is a second fortress regiment as a permanent detail of the establishment, at Port Arthur. In connection with these points two new rifle brigades have been formed under the command of Major-Generals Artamanoff and Krondratenko at Port Arthur and Vladivostock respectively, and Major-General Vehamovitch has been appointed to the command of the artillery of the 2nd Siberian army Corps. The actual composition of the Russian forces in Manchuria is classified as eighty-eight battalions, sixty squadrons, fifty batteries, which together with the various garrison details, establishes the figures which have been already given.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 15TH JANUARY.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 15th January. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Stevenson Dr
Radcliffe Mr J
Pate Mr E
Bell Mr E
Horne Miss
Lingard Miss L
Hayes Miss L
Welch Mr J
Ralph Mr J B
Barrock Mr J C
Marshall Miss
Ali Dr S A
Dated Mr Abdul
Lawton Mr
Reade Mr W J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Long Lt-Col
Furney Capt
Radcliffe Mrs
Dixon Mrs
Stevens Lt Col
Berthond Mr E H
Sharp Mr and Mrs
Vogel Dr
Fenton Mr P
Marsack Lt
Pearson Capt McMuller
Birkmyre Mrs
Fraser Capt N
Hildebrand Major
Wilkinson Mr W A
Caine Mr and Mrs
Borrodaile Col A
Boyd Mr A P
Greig Mr D S
Ommaney Capt A
Falcon Mr
Bickford Capt
Juine Mr F
Bailey Capt P
Miller Capt E
Pritchard Major
Gaunt Mr W
Taylor Mr F
Wilson Mr
Bodley Col W King
Streatfield Mr C A C

FROM BRINDISI.

Wingate Col Mrs and infant
Shakspeare Major
Fawgins Mr Felkan
Galloway Mr W

FROM PORT SAID—Setchell Mr W A

FROM SUEZ—Thorburn Mr W A.

FROM ADEN.

Usher Lt
Hasson Banjee Mr
Sacy Mdme L
Hazelton Lt Col

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

"HARBOUR LIGHTS."

On Saturday evening there was a crowded attendance at the Novelty Theatre, the play being "Harbour Lights," a melodrama of the old style. The company were in their best form, and a most successful rendering of the play was given. Miss Fanny Stanley and Mr. Phillips again acted splendidly, and Miss Daisy Mowbray who danced a hornpipe in the third act was accorded a tremendous ovation. The success of the several dramas which the company have staged during their sojourn in Bombay, seems to imply that this class of play is even more appreciated in this city than musical comedy or comic opera. The company will remain in this City until Thursday next, when "East Lynne" will be staged for the benefit of Miss Fanny Stanley.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

No better demonstration of public appreciation in respect of Warren's Circus could have been made than the attendance at the performance on Saturday night. The tent was crowded, and every item in the programme was received with enthusiasm. This speaks much for the excellence of the show, more particularly as since the opening night the same programme has been produced without any change. From to-night an alteration will be made. Conspicuous among the successful items of Saturday evening's entertainment were Miss Nora's performing birds, the lions, and the "Miniature Cirque" of trained dogs introduced by Miss Marie Rose.

CRICKET.

PAST VS. PRESENT ELPHINSTONIANS.

This match will be played this afternoon in the compound of the Elphinstone High School. The following will constitute the teams:—Past Elphinstonians:—Messrs. H. D. Kanga (captain); Darab D. Kanga; J. J. Mody; N. G. Prabhakar; K. A. Date; M. V. Mehta; S. A. Shete; M. S. Jayakar; P. G. Devitre; M. N. Vijayakar and B. K. Panthakey. Present Elphinstonians—Messrs. P. G. Sukhadia; D. K. Telang; S. K. Divekar; K. L. Dalal; J. B Umrigar; M. U. Joshi; J. H. Havaldar; D. S. Pundole; V. V. Dhurandher; D. A. Shete and B. A. Dalvi. Reserves—Messrs. J. N. Dalvi; D. S. Watcha and R. D. Keravala. Umpires—Messrs. P. K. Telang, and R. D. Kanga. Scorers—Messrs. N. F. Bulsara and E. K. Khasimai.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is Sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE MOHMAND BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Amir of Kabul seems to have completed his arrangements for the joint Boundary Commission which is to meet at Jellalabad shortly and proceed to demarcate the Mohmand border in the first instance. The Governor of Jellalabad and the Sartip of Dakka are to exercise general supervision over the proceedings when Major Roos-Keppel, the British Commissioner, arrives on the the scene; but the details of the operations will be entrusted to three separate officers each with a competent knowledge of the several sections of the districts to be demarcated. For the Kunar Valley portion, north-east of Jellalabad, the Afghan Commissioner will be Syed Ahmad Jan, son of the Syed Badshah who was one of the most influential local Chiefs in the Afghan War of 1878-80. Syed Badshah, who was always most friendly to the British, found it impossible to remain in Kunar during the late Amir's reign, and for a long time past he has been a refugee in India, where he enjoys a small pension from Government. His son won the confidence of Abdur Rahman, and his employment on special duty now shows that he is considered quite trustworthy by Habibullah Khan. The Commissioner for the Mohmand part of the borderland, extending eastwards to the Khyber is Husain Khan, brother of Mahomed Akbar, the Chief of Lalpura. His influence among the Mohmands should smoothe the way of the Commission.

The third portion of the borderland to be dealt with, if time permits, stretches from near Kam Dakka past Landi Kotal and the Zakka Khel country to the Sufed Koah overlooking the Kurram Valley. There may be difficulties in connection with this part of the work as the boundaries of Tirah will have to be defined. There is, however, no urgent necessity for demarcation in this quarter, as the line of the watershed is already recognised as forming the boundary between the Afridi clans and the Shinwari tribesmen in Afghan territory proper. The Amir is said to have nominated the notorious Khwas Khan, Zakka Khel, as Commissioner for this section, and no worse nomination could have been made. It may be remembered that Khwas and Wah Mahomed were the two Malik who were all powerful in the Khyber before the great frontier rising of 1897. Both of them deserted Government when the Afridis attacked Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal. They eventually fled to Kabul, leaving their followers in the lurch when the Khyber was re-occupied and the Bazar Valley was over-run by our troops. Wali Mahomed made his peace with the British authorities and is now living quietly among the Past Afridis, his influence having completely declined. Khwas has remained in Afghanistan and has never ceased intriguing with the Zakka Khel and other malcontent sections of the tribe. His idea has been to induce the Afridis as a whole to claim the protection of the Amir, and the scheme for raising Afridi regiments for service in Kabul was started at his suggestion. His intrigues have come to nothing so far, and the enlistment of Afridis in the Afghan army has been an utter failure. He is not the man for important work connected with frontier delimitation, and the Amir would be well-advised to make another selection. Our Jellalabad correspondent reports that a good deal of interest has been excited locally by the news that the Joint-Commission is shortly to meet, and that the Afghan officials are busy preparing for its arrival.—"Pioneer."

SEVERE COLD IN KABUL.

The cold at Kabul this winter has been more severe than any known for many years past. The road to Turkistan has been completly closed for some time owing to the inclemency of the weather, and in Kabul and elsewhere the flat roofs of military barracks have collapsed from the weight of snow upon them. According to last accounts two sentries were frozen to death at their posts on the night of the 17th. The intense cold has had the effect of driving down hordes of wolves from the hills to the outskirts of the city, and several persons were reported to have fallen victims to the ravenous beasts. The suffering produced by this hard winter will be doubly severe inasmuch as the people are still feeling the effects of the recent famine. The prices of food-grains remain high and there is absolute scarcity in the more remote districts. The Amir has encouraged the import of wheat from India, but the stocks even in the large towns are low. Recently his Highness summoned to Durbar a number of the principal Kuchis, the nomads who do a good deal of the carrying-trade in Afghanistan. He discussed the position with them, pointing out that the Government transport animals to the number of some 60,000 had all to obtain their daily ration of grain. These could be sent to State pastures in Katagham and elsewhere if provision were made for camel transport in an emergency. He suggested that the Kuchis should guarantee to supply some 12,000 camels at short notice. The undertaking was given and the Government granaries were then indented upon for grain, to be sold in the public markets at fixed rates. This measure of relief is said to have had a good effect in Kabul, and should tend to increase the Amir's popularity; but away from the capital the people will necessarily have to pull through the winter as best they can—"Pioneer."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	26	26	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	17	10	26
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	7	4	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	14	13	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	u
Hospitals	0	9	15
Total	76	67	131
Same date last year	96	90	206

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	13	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	9	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	7	5	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	7	16
F Parel, Sowree and Sion	2	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	15
Total	53	46	120
Total plague deaths to date	285,056	216,998	
Same date last year	89	87	205

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 29th January, was as under:—China 1,005 doses; Bhandara, 68 doses; and Bombay, 5 doses.

THE CORPORATION AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEMES.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the City Improvement Trust's Scheme for Police Accommodation on their Agripada Estate in the Byculla Section of Ward E, have issued their report. The majority state that in their opinion the City Improvement Trust is making a mistake in pushing forward Police Accommodation Schemes with such rapidity. Already three such schemes have been notified by the Trust, and the one now under consideration is the fourth. Of their three previous Schemes one, which was for a Police Hospital at Nagpada, has, the Committee understand, been withdrawn on the Corporation objecting to it as ultra vires of the Trust, and the other two have received the sanction of Government.

Section 38 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act provides that, before undertaking a Police Accommodation Scheme, on a representation from Government, the Trust should be satisfied "of the sufficiency of their resources and that it is otherwise expedient." The Trust may have a sufficiency of resources, but the question is whether there are not other more urgent claims on those resources. In the opinion of the Committee the machinery and the resources of the Trust would for some time to come be better employed on improvement of insanitary areas and the provision of dwelling accommodation for the poorer classes, of whom large numbers have been unhoused by the Trust's operations. After sufficient has been done for these more important objects, the wants of the Police, who are on the whole not badly accommodated at present, may receive attention. But to push on Police Accommodation Schemes in such haste when so much remains to be done by the Trust for the more pressing wants of the City appears to the Committee to be a mode of proceeding which was never contemplated when the Act was passed.

Another advantage of not undertaking these Schemes at so early a stage of the Trust's existence would be that the Officers of the Trust would have time to acquire sufficient experience to enable them to carry out with economy large building operations, such as are involved in all Police Accommodation Schemes.

For these reasons the Committee recommend that the Corporation should request Goverment to withhold sanction to the Scheme. This report is Signed by Messrs. James Macdonald, P. M. Mehta, D. E. Wacha, H. S. Dikshith, Hormasji S. Vakil and N. J. Gamadia.

The follwing minutes of dissent are attached to the reports:—

I do not agree with the arguments advanced by the Committee, for I think the Trust is doing their best to provide accommodation for the displaced poor, and new chawls are in the course of erection. This part of the Trust's scheme is being rapidly developed, and if Police quarters are to be built, they should be constructed now in order to prevent any cramping of space in future, Police Accommodation has to be undertaken at some stage or other of the operations of the Trust. Hence the accommodation for the poor displaced and the Police may be undertaken pari passu. The buildings are erected by contract, and I apprehend no difficulty.—Bhalchandra Krishna.

I cannot agree that the Police "are on the whole not badly accommodated at present." Just now 235 native police have quarters in buildings erected for the purpose, out of a total of 2,159. The latter number have to get quarters where they can and as rents are higher than they were when their "hutting money" was fixed, they have to reside at great distances from their work and in the midst of plague infected localities. It is also difficult in the case of European Police Officers to obtain quarters within a reasonable distance of their duty and at present two Superintendents are living outside their Division. All this interferes with the efficiency of the force and I am of opinion that the Improvement Trust are exercising a wise discretion in carrying through Police Accommodation Schemes.—H. G. Gell.

I do not approve the Committee's Report. There is no justification for the opinions expressed in paras. 2 and 3. The execution of Police Accommodation Schemes on sites already in possession of the Board in no way interferes with the execution of the large street and improvement schemes which are in hand.—S. Rebsch.

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP.

The Committee, appointed by the Corporation invite application by advertisment for the post of Municipal Auditor, and, in consultation with the Commissioner, to enquire into the qualifications of applicants and submit to the Corporation the names of the most eligible candidate or candidates, report that, in reply to advertisments issued 38 applications have been received for the post. The application have been they carefully scrutinized by them and following three candidates have been selected, in the consultation with the Commissioner, as the most eligible of those who have applied:—

1. Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Katrak (age 44), Superintendent in the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay,

2nd Mr. E. W. Fraser (age 49, late Acting Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, and Mr. J. A. Collins (age 42) of the Audit Department, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The names are given in order of merit. Mr. Katrak's name has been placed first as he appears to have acquired a very extensive and varied experience of accounts (including Municipal accounts) and of audit, and has the reputation of being an officer of very special abilities. He is spoken of by the present Accountant-General as being one of quite the very best men in the Accountant-General's Office. The Commissioner, Mr. Harvey who has acted as Accountant General and therefore personally knows Katrak, has also a high opinion of his abilities as an accountant and auditor and of of his mathematical attainments. The Committee are of opinion that he is the best of the candidates who have applied.

Messrs. Fraser and Collins have been bracketted together for second place by the Committee as being in their opinion, applicants of equal merit. Mr. Fraser has retired from the Military Accounts Department after a service of 28 years, during which he appears to have acquired an extensive experience of Military Accounts. He is spoken of by his superior officers as capable, conscientious and zealous. Mr. Collins' experience has been of Railway accounts and audit. He has worked in almost every section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Audit Office and conducted special audits and test audits, and is described by his superiors as a "capable" and a "decidedly all-round" man. In the Committe's opinion after Mr. Katrak, Messrs. Fraser and Collins are the most eligible of the candidates who have applied for the Municipal Auditorship.

The Committee think that to any one of the gentlemen above mentioned, who may be appointed to the vancancy the remuneration to be given should be Rs. 5,000 per annum.

PARSEE ACTRESSES IN BOMBAY.

The topic of the appearance of Parsee actresses on the stage of a theatre at Grant Road has been exercising the minds of the community; and there have been several letters published in the Gujerati press condemning the innovation, which is said to be likely to injure the morality of the community. In connection with the subject, Mr. Dhunjibhoy N. Patel was selected to deliver a lecture at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Saturday, which was attended by a large member of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, and at which Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, presided. The lecturer argued that it was the duty of those responsible for getting up theatricals to take care not to do anything, which was calculated to wound the susceptibilities of any section of the community. This principle had already been recognised and had been acted upon in several instances, such as when a Parsee Theatrical Company withdrew from the stage a play which offended the sentiment of the Hindu community; and when another Parsee company withdrew from the stage another play which gave offence to Mahomedans. In a similar manner, it is the duty of the new Parsee Company to desist from employing Parsee actresses. The case was wholly different with English actresses, whose moral education and home training were far superior to those of native women. The chairman was of opinion that the innovation was highly objectionable and should be nipped in the bud. The duty of doing so fell on the whole community; and when once the sentiment of the community was made known in an unmistakeable form, it would become the duty of the theatrical company to hold up their hand against the employment of Parsee actresses. The head of the community was heartily applauded for the part he had taken in the matter, and was presented with bouquets of fowers.

Should Lord Ampthill proceed to Simla to act as Viceroy during Lord Curzon's absence this year, it is arranged that he will take with him Major Campbell to be his Military Secretary, and Captains Fick-Cunnyingham and the Hon. H. C. Vane as A. D. C.'s During Lord Ampthill's absence the Hon'ble Mr. J. Thomson will officiate as Governor of Madras with Mr. L. M. W. G. Whynch, Private Secretary, Captain Fife, Military Secretary, and Captain Matthews A. D. C.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

EARTHNUTS.

The general memorandum on the earthnut crop in Bombay and Madras, 1903-04 states:—

In Bombay the reports giving information up to 20th December 1903 show the total area under earthnut to be 77,500 acres (62,400 in British districts and 15,190 in Native States), which is 11 per cent over last year's area but 15 per cent below the five years average. The decrease in Poona and Satara below last year's area is only apparent and due to non-receipt of complete information. Elsewhere area extended under favourable rains and good water-supply in wells. The crop suffered from deficiency of rain in the north and east and through its excess in the south. Disease has been reported from parts of Sholapur and Satara and also from Akalkot and Miraj. The crop is, however reported to be generally in fair condition and the yield is estimated at 84,000 tons (70,000 in British districts and 14,000 in Native States), which is 35 per cent over last year's outturn and 80 per cent above the average of five years.

In Madras the total area sown with earthnut up to the end of December 1903 was 384,300 acres. It is 9 per cent less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1902, but more than double the average for five years. The decrease as compared with 1902, is marked in south Arcot and Trichinopoly and is attributed to excessive rainfall in the former and to the more extensive cultivation of foodgrains in the latter. The crop is reported to be generally good and the outturn is estimated at 79 per cent of the normal.

The export trade in earthnuts has been restored almost to the level of 1895-96 before the crop was seriously affected by disease and drought. The quantity exported in the last five years has been (cwt).

	From Bombay	From Madras	From other provinces	Total
1898-99	76,728	10 296	737	87,761
1899-1900	23 9 4	131,8 0	175	155,919
1900-01	2 ,900	202,·72	123	231 755
1901-02	98 248	9 7,048	149	1 085 415
1902-03	52,716	982,689	213	1 03 , 9
1903-04 (nine months)	27,419	858 245	4.3	886,463

MADRAS GINGELLY.

The following is the estimate of the Madras Gingelly crop of 1903-1904.—The total area sown with gingelly up to the end of December 1903 was 606,000 acres, It is 29 percent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1202 and 21 per cent. more than the averages of five and 10 years. The increase occurred largely in the Godavari, Anantapur, Chinglepu, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem districts and is attributed to seasonable rainfall. The crop is reported to be generally fair and the out-turn is estimated at 76 per cent. of the normal.

MADRAS. SUGARCANE.

The estimate of the Madras Surarcane crop of 1903-1904. shows that the total area planted with sugarcane up to the end of December 1903 was 41 800 acres or about 10 per cent. less than the area planted in 1902. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 8 and 17 per cent., respectively. The decrease is marked in the South Arcot and Coimbatore district, where it is attributed to the fall in the price of jaggery and to the more extensive cultivation of food grains. The standing crops are reported to be generally good, and the outturn expected is 89 per cent. of the normal. The probable yield of sugar will then be 83,700 tons,

MADRAS GROUNDNUTS.

Regarding the Madras Ground-nut crop of 1903-1904 it is officially stated that the total area sown up to the end of December 1903 was 384 300 acres. It is 9 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1902, but more than double the average for five years. The decrease, as compared with 1902, is marked in the South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts and is attributed to excessive rainfall in the former and to the more extensive cultivation of food-grains in the latter. The crop is reported to be generally good and the outturn is estimated at 79 per cent., of the normal.

MADRAS CASTOR.

The Madras Department of agriculture has issued the following estimate of the castor crop of 1903-1904 in the Presidency:—The total are sown with this crop up to the end of November 1903 in the districts, in which it is most largely grown, was 493 300 acres or 46,100 acres less than in the corresponding period of 1902; As compared with the average of five years, there was a fall of 12 per cent. which occurred chiefly in Nellore and the Circars. The fall is ascribed to low prices and to the apprehension that damages by insects reported to have taken place last year might be repeated. The crop is, on the whole, a very fair one and the outturn is estimated by local officers at 80 per cent. of the normal.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT GIRGAUM.

To wish bon voyage to Dr. D. S. Fraser, who proceeds to England to-day by the s.s. Imperator, an afternoon party was given yesterday by the friends and admirers of Dr. Fraser in the house of Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai at Girgaum. The gathering was largely attended. Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas, in welcoming Dr. Fraser on behalf of his friends, observed that it gave him great pleasure to bid a hearty welcome to Dr. Fraser, in whose honour the gathering was held. Dr. Fraser was one of those persons who were content to work silently for the benefit of the community and who sought no other reward than the approbation of their conscience. Only eight years ago he proceeded to England to study medicine and after completing the usual course and receiving University degrees he worked for some time as an Assistant Surgeon in the London Royal Opthalmic Hospital. He made diseases of the eye his special study. He went to Germany to pursue his favourite study and it gave them all great satisfaction to know that while there Dr. Fraser had the immense advantage of working under that eminent eye-specialist Professor Pagenstacher, Honorary Surgeon to His Imperial Majesty the Kaiser. He came back to India with all his experience and ready with his obliging and self-sacrificing spirit, to do the greatest amount of good he could to his countrymen. His work in the Arthur Road Hospital will long be remembered by those who knew him and his hospital at Pydownie bore ample testimony to the kindness of his heart and goodness of his nature. His connection with the Adams-Wylie Hospital was too recent to demand any special notice. Dr. Fraser's object to proceed to England was to study the latest discoveries in his favourite subject and the speaker hoped that after his return he might show the same unflagging zeal and unselfish devotion which had characterised his short but useful public career. In conclusion the speaker wished Dr. Fraser bon voyage on behalf of those present.

Dr. Fraser in thanking those present for the honour done to him observed that whatever he had done he had done nothing more that what he ought to have done as a medical man. Bombay afforded an ample field to any medical man who only took advantage of earning the gratitude and blessings of its suffering and helpless poor. Long before he left India he had entertained such an idea and he felt grateful to the Almighty for enabling him to realise those youthful dreams of his. Dr. Fraser once more thanked those present for their good opinion of him and assured that he would in future always endeavour to deserve the honour they did him that afternoon.

Dr. Fraser was then garlanded by the President and the gathering dispersed after partaking of some refreshment.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd January 1904, on 506 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	1,75,000	4,000	2,79,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	346	8	571
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	......	.. ..	....	....
Total for 18 weeks	1,00,000	1,75,000	4,000	2,79,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,36,379	2,19,801	1,07,367	4,63,547
Per mile of Ry. do.	296	477	23	1,006
Total to corresponding date do.	1,36,379	2,19,801	1,07,367	4,63,547

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 1,84,547
Increase to to .... " 184,517

According to a recent official report the gold dredging operations already carried out in the bed of the Irravaddy river above Bhamo in Upper Burma have been sufficiently successful and promising to induce the concessionaires to embark on a greater extension of their operations. More dredgers are being imported for the purpose, and it is hoped to make the venture a paying one. The Government revenue from this source is at present represented by an annual payment of Rs. 500 for the right to dredge plus a royalty of 5 per cent. on the gross value of the gold obtained.

THE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

OUR Tokio Correspondent telegraphed on Saturday, that an exchange of views between the Foreign Office and the Russian Legation was still proceeding but that hopes of a satisfactory settlement were slender, since Russia was understood to insist on seeking to exclude Japan from a voice in Manchurian affairs. The important papers urged immediate action on the part of Japan. Conferences of Elder Statesmen took place on Monday and Tuesday and adopted a draft reply to Russia's last Note, inasmuch as the latter, though unsatisfactory in substance, was conciliatory in tone, thereby inviting a continuance of the negotiations.

A Reuter telegram states that Japan's reply was handed on Wednesday to the Russian Minister in Tokio. It is stated that the negotiations will be continued without any time limit being imposed With reference to certain statements in a Berlin journal it is pointed out that Japan never asked that Russia should evacuate Manchuria. She frankly recognized Russia's special interests in that country, and her right to protect them, and only demanded the realization of Russia's voluntary pledge respecting China's territorial integrity as regards Manchuria. She also demanded freedom of residential rights and international trade in Manchuria.

Our Tokio Correspondent also telegraphs :—

A prominent Tokio journal recalls that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was originally disappointing inasmuch as it failed to check Russian aggression in Manchuria, but its value is now fully appreciated since Japan would not dare to engage Russia unless England kept the lists, because Japan's success would inevitably array against her Russia's European friends, while failure would find her without succour; therefore England has amply fulfilled the duty of an ally, and Japan owes her a debt of profound gratitude for her many evidences of sympathy.

The utterances of ('The Times') and of other English journals are producing a deeply thankful impression in Japan, but there is evidently no idea of expecting active aid. The Press says that the country only asks leave to fight its own battles.

Our Peking Correspondent says that the terms of Russia's latest proposals to Japan are regarded there as impossible of acceptance. The positions of Japan in Peking is at present remarkable and the policy of Russia in wantonly violating all her pledges and reoccupying the chief city of Manchuria appears finally to have undeceived China and thrown her into the arms of Japan. The Japanese preparations are complete, while Russia is not ready and the confusion on the Manchurian railway is great. The military strength of Russia east of Lake Baikal is exaggerated by the Continental newspapers.

It is reported that in St. Petersburg, Japan's conduct towards Russia is looked upon as that of a naughty child and she is being continually warned in the Press of the folly and inutility of fighting Russia. An Odessa Correspondent learns that Russia has not the slightest intention of brooking Japanese dictation in regard to Manchuria while she is willing to concede the delimitation of spheres of influence in Korea.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York Herald (Paris Edition) telegraphs as follows:

"There is no doubt that the Russian reply intimates in quite a friendly way that this country cannot possibly accept the Japanese pretensions or interference. At the council concerning Manchuria attention was drawn to the menacing attitude of Japan, which, it was stated, was placing immense difficulties in the way of a peaceful solution, and it was stated that it was impossible for Russia to recede from her position in the Far East. Nor can Russia allow Japan to acquire territory in Southern Korea, which would thus form a sort of second Dardanelles for Russia, cutting communication between Vladivostok and Port Arthur. If Japan cannot see the impossibility that such desires on her part should be satisfied, the responsibility must lie with her. In her reply Russia does not make any demand beyond suggesting a moderation of Japan's attitude, but informs Japan courteously how impossible her suggestions are and the extreme desirability of their not being pushed."

This correspondent states that the Tsar, after much hesitation, has finally decided to leave the issue of war and peace entirely in the hands of Admiral Alexeieff.

Our Paris Correspondent writing on the 8th said :—

Two letters which I have received to-day from well-informed friends in St. Petersburg contain some interesting particulars of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. The Russian Note to Japan which I hear from another quarter had not been delivered up to Wednesday, practically amounts to the acceptance by Russia of the first agreement between Baron von Rosen and the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. Its principal stipulations were the recognition by Russia of Japan as "preponderant Power" in Korea and the neutralization of the Korean coast. Russia still refused to place the Japanese on the same footing as Europeans in Manchuria. The Note was handed by Baron von Rosen to Admiral Alexeieff to be forwarded to St. Petersburg Admiral Alexeieff sent it on with unfavourable comments of his own, and eventually it was rejected by the Tsar.

The Japanese Note that followed contained proposals no longer limited to Baron von Rosens agreement and rejected the idea of affording military guarantees. The great council of the highest personages in the Empire held last week in St. Petersburg, at which M. Bezobrazoff was conspicuous by his absence decided in what sense the answer to Japan should be given. It corresponded substantially with Baron von Rosen's original proposals, which, as I have said provided for the recognition by Russia of Japan as the predominant Power in Korea and the neutralization of ther Korean coast. It was sent at the end of last week to Admiral Alexeieff to be forwarded to its destination.

Our Special Correspondent telegraphed on the 9th from Irkutsk :

Public feeling in Siberia is quiet and indifferent. There is no trace here of enthusiasm for war.

The "Birzheviya Viedomosti," in an article this week, declares that the moral responsibility for an outbreak of war, should such take place, will fall upon British diplomacy, which, it says, has hypnotized the Japanese with promises that can never be realized concerning Korea and Manchuria. In consequence, the journal adds, the report of an offer by Great Britian to mediate between Russia and Japaa produces a feeling of great uneasiness in St. Petersburg.

The "Peterburgskiya Viedomosti" expresses similar views, and accuses Great Britain of having violated neutrality by affording the Argentine cruisers bought by Japan the protection of her flag, and by supplying the vessels with crews. By this action, the journal adds, Great Britain compromises the success of the diplomatic negotiations, inasmuch as she deprives the Tokio Government of the possibility of resisting a violent bellicose impulse on the part of the Chauvinist section of the Japanese people, whom the attitude of Great Britain inspires with the hope, and even the certainty, of material British support.

JAPANESE STATEMENT TO CHINA.

Our Peking Correspondent telegraphed on the 11th :—

The Chinese Minister in Tokio telegraphs to Prince Ching to-day that at the request of the Japanese Foreign Office he makes the following communication :—

The second Russian reply to the Japanese proposals has been received in Tokio, but is unfavourable and cannot be accepted by Japan, who will unless Russia recedes, be compelled promptly to resort to arms.

In view of such an eventuality Japan urges and expects China to maintain the strictest neutrality preserve order throughout the Empire, guard foreigners resident in the interior, and take special care to preserve order in the two provinces of Shantung and Yun-nan lest foreign Powers might seize the pretext of disorder and make an aggressive movement therein.

The despatch has deeply impressed the Chinese, who now believe that war is inevitable.

Orders for guns, snall arms, and ammunition to the amount of 1,200,00 taels were recently placed in Japan by the Viceroy Yuan Shih kai.

A considerable consigment of machine guns and smokeless ammunition is due to arrive at Chin-wang tao to-day.

The Japanese Minister in London stated on Tuesday in an interview that, though he had no information from Japan on the subject, he was of opinion that, owing to the unsuitability of Chinese characters and of the Chinese language for the conveyance of exact thought, the telegram sent by the Chinese Minister at Tokio to Prince Ching, of which the tenor was published in the 'Times" of Tuesday in a message from our Peking Correspondent had been interpreted in a way which might be open to serious misapprehension. The explanation which Viscount Hayashi suggested was not that the Japanese Government had wished to point to the conclusion that war had been definitely decided upon as such is not the case, but that it asked the Chinese Minister to inform his Government that whilst Japan is making earnest endeavours to maintain peace and hopes to succeed in that object, she desires to impress upon China the duties of neutrality in the event of those efforts proving fruitless.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The new Japanese cruisers left Genoa on Sunday morning for the East. Both vessels were flying the Japanese naval flag.

Both the cruisers are under the command of Englishmen, Mr. Lee being in charge of one and Mr. Boyle of the other. The remainder of the combined staffs and crews is composed of five Japanese officers, several English officers, some Italian engineers and 300 salors, mainly Japanese and English with a sprinkling of Italians.

It is stated that Japan is trying to buy four other Argentine ships at Buenos Ayres.

The "Philadelphia Record" states that Japan has secured the option of the 22 knot Turkish cruiser Medjidieh now in process of completion at Cramp's having outbidden Russia and paying as the journal states a price of about 2 500,000 dols.

During the past few years Messrs. Whitehead have supplied the Japanese Government with 1,200 torpedoes and materials for 1,000 so-called "siluri"

Japan has received from Australia offers of a large number of Volunteers besides a corps of nurses in the event of war. The Japanese Government highly appreciates these offers, but is unable to accept them because the military regulations do not allow the services of foreigners.

The "New York Post" learns that Russia has tried to negotiate a war loan in Paris with the Credit Foncier the Credit Lyonnais and the Comptoir d Escompte. The last named declined the proposals made to it and intimated that it was useless to consider such a matter as the present time.

It is reported in Volunteer Fleet circles that the Russian Government authorities have acquired the Saratoff another fast cruiser transport capable of steaming 18 1-2 knots with troop accommodation for 1458 men and hospital accommodation for 30 men. Like her sister cruiser transports she is of exceptionally high class construction. The Saratoff has just left Odessa unexpectedly for Sevastopol.

A Moscow correspondent telegraphs :—

It appears from trustworthy sources of information that the Government has laid claim to the services of the whole of the Volunteer Fleet.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg speak of the despatch of large bodies of troops to the Far East.

The Russians have bought up all the horses procurable at Kalgan, which is the great horses market of Northern China.

The Chifu correspondent of the New York Herald (Paris edition) under date of Tuesday, telegraphs as follows :—

"The Japanese are leaving Manchuria Over 100 left Dalny in one day. The Russians regard the seizure of Mok-po by the Japanese as probable, with the object of making Russia fire the first shot. The trains from Europe are crammed with troops. It is reported that the Japanese tried to set fire to the coal stores at Kharbin."

A Moscow correspondent says that the prospect of a naval conflict of some duration in the Far East has latterly invested the coal supply question in that quarter with exceptional importance. Russia is known to have laid in a good stock of coal for her fleet in the Pacific, but the question how long will it last is none the the less one which Russian naval men find embarrassing. The Press, too, is not a little concerned in the matter. The Dalny Vostok an outpost gazette in the Far East which devotes considerable attention to Russia's naval position in the Pacific, is seriously alarmed over the coal question. The Vostok says : "In the event of a Russo-Japanese campaign England in terms of her agreement with Japan is bound to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality towards both combatants especially towards Russia. This means that apart from the possibility of the Suez Canal being closed the whole of the ports all the way from Port Said to Hong-kong will refuse to supply fuel to Russian vessels."

The Moscow Viedomosti affects to make light of the Vostok's fears arguing that in the first place "coaling operations are possible in the open sea, and in the second there are ports between Port Said and Hong-kong belonging to others besides the English.

The following despatch has been received in New York from Peking :—

Major Nathan, second in command of the railway transport service during the Boer war has arrived here, having travelled by the Siberian railway in order to ascertain the possibilities of the line for the transport of troops and supplies in the event of war. Major Nathan, who has collected a great amount of data, is of opinion that the railway will break down and that its administration will find itself hopelessly confused within a week under the stress of war emergencies.

THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

With reference to the position in Korea a Japanese diplomatist said to a representative of Reuter's Agency :—

Korea has been so secluded and oppressed by despotic power that not only do the people count for nothing, but persons in high authority do not know how to govern. In order to keep Korea from anarchy some Power must have control and, Japanese interests being the greatest, Japan has the first claim to that control. There has been talk of neutralizing Korea but this would imply that the country is strong enough to maintain neutrality. In a country where anarchy is chronic there can be no question of neutrality, and it is necessary that the Power having the largest industrial and commercial interest should also have a preponderating political influence.

Our Tokio Correspondent telegraphs :

Russia is sending Legation guar is to Seoul equal in number to the Japanese guards namely 200, as fixed by the Convention of 1891. This step, though legitimate, tends to accentuate the situation. Japan is taking no counter step whatever. Korean news indicates political intrigues against the Russophil party but represents that the Court is inclined to rely on Russian aid.

A Washington telegram says :

The despatch of American marines to the Korean capital was due to a desire to protect not only the Legation but also the Chemulpo electric railway and electric light works in which Americans are largely interested.

Reuter's Seoul Correspondent telegraphs :

The Emperor of Korea has ordered the opening of the port of Wi-ju subject to the acquiescence of China who will notify her decision on the subject by telegraph.

The United States British, Russian, Italian, and Japanese Legations are now all guarded by troops.

It is stated that sweeping changes favourable to Japanese interests will soon be made in the personnel of the Korean Government.

THE OPENING OF MANCHURIAN PORTS.

Our New York Correspondent telegraphs :

Against the strongest efforts of Russia, the Emperor of China has at last ratified the commercial treaty with the United States, previously ratified by the American Senate.

It is regarded in Washington as of high significance that the Emperor should have chosen this moment to sanction a covenant which opens to free commerce two Manchurian towns now in the military usurpation of Russia. American Consuls may now be sent to Mukden and An-tung, and Russia will then have to resolve whether she will submit or will resist the undoubted rights of the United States under this treaty and under international law.

The Chinese treaty with Japan contains stipulations, similar to those in the treaty with the United States, for the opening to foreign trade and settlement of two treaty ports in Manchuria Mukden and Ta-tung-kau. Both treaties were signed by Prince Ching on October 8, the day on which the Russian evacuation of Manchuria was to have begun, notwithstanding vehement opposition from the Russian Legation at Peking.

Our New York Correspondent reports that Mr. Secretary Hay and the Chinese Minister on Wednesday exchanged ratifications of the commercial treaty between the United States and China. The treaty becomes operative on the issue of the President's proclamation, which has already been signed. Russia will now have to decide speedily whether she will fulfil or violate her pledge not to oppose the sending of Consuls to Mukden. The President has selected for the Consulates at Mukden and An-tung men who are experienced in the consular service and who will be able to open up trade quickly. Their names will be sent to the Senate as soon as Congress provides the money or their salaries.

The Japanese journals again insist on the necessity of immediately sending Consuls to Mukden, An-tung, and Ta-tung-kau, in conformity with the new commercial treaty with China.

The following official statement was published on Tuesday by the Washington Government :—

"The Russian Ambassador called yesterday upon the Secretary of State and conveyed to him the assurance of his Government that the Russian authorities would place no obstacles in the way of the full enjoyment by Powers having treaties with China of all rights and privileges guaranteed by such treaties in Manchuria.

The Sviet of St. Petersburg says that the opening of Mukden, An-tung, and Ta-tung kau to foreign trade in accordance with the terms of the Japanese and American commercial treaties with China without Russia's consent amounts to an open provocation of that Power.

The foreign Consuls at Niu-chwang have lodged a unanimous protest with the Russian administrator against the renaming of the streets with Russian names.—"Times" (January 15.)

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's F[illegible]"

THE LATE ARCHDEACON GOLDWYER-LEWIS.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL AT DAVENHAM.

THE remains of the late Ven. Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis, rector of Davenham, were laid to rest in Davenham Churchyard on Friday afternoon (Jan. 8) amid manifestations of the deepest sorrow. Since the painful intelligence of the Rector's demise reached Davenham from Oswestry, the village had presented a mournful aspect. Blinds and shutters were drawn at every house, while flags floated at half-mast on various buildings. The whole of the inhabitants, irrespective of creed felt that by the death of the rev, gentleman the village had sustained an irreparable loss, for Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis during his brief ministry in the parish had earned the respect and esteem of all. Hundreds of people from miles around wended their way to Davenham to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of one whom they all admired. The coffin, which was conveyed from Oswestry on Thursday remained in the church from the time of its arrival. The obsequies were of a most touching nature. The sacred edifice was filled to the doors with a sorrowing congregation and as the hymn "Now the labourer's task is oer" was snug many were moved to tears. The service in the church was conducted in a most impressive manner by the Rev. J. T. Vale (curate). The other clergy present were the Revs. W. H. Binney (rural dean), G.R. Peak, H. E. Burder, Witton E. A. Heberden, Winnington; C. Packer, Danebridge; J Gallagher, Crowton; W R Hopkins, Moulton; Dr. Payne, Dalamere; E Nixon, W H Stables, Winsford; H Moore, secretary for S. P. G. Nantwich Rural Deanery; P. Rees, Chester; J. H. Watmough, rector of Aldford; H G Youard, Whitegate F Long, Weaverham; Canon Royds, Coddington; H W L Smith Castle; J T Evans, Marple; E Eddowes, Hartford; Walsham Postance, S P G organizing secretary for the Archdeaconry, Willaston; L E Owen, Farndon. The surpliced choir was in attendance. The organist, Mr T Candlin, gave a beautiful rendering of "O rest in the Lord," Mendelssohn's Funeral March, and Chopin's Funeral March, as the mourners were assembling, and as they were leaving the church he played the Dead March in "Saul." The coffin was of English oak with Gothic mountings, the shield bearing the inscription :—" Alexander Golduyer-Lewis, died, January 7th, 1904, aged 54 years.

The interment took place in an earthen grave (by desire) at the east end of the church, directly opposite the Rectory, and the mournful procession wended its way thither from the sacred edifice.

PULPIT REFERENCES.

There was a large attendance of the parishioners at the half-past ten service, at Davenham Parish Church, on Sunday morning. It was jointly conducted by the Rev. W. H. Binney (Witton) and the Rev. J. T. Vale (curate). The first-named was the preacher, and the discourse was based on the words: "The redeemed of the Lord shall return and come with singing unto Zion; and everlasting joy shall be upon their head; they shall obtain gladness and joy; and sorrow and mourning shall flee away." Having dwelt upon the welcome comfort which the Book of the Prophet Issiah brought into the human heart and life, the rev. gentleman observed there were two things which marked human life, and caused distress and perplexity. There was sorrow in its manifold forms, and there was sin. They had pain sickness anxiety, poverty; they had the breaking of the dearest human ties; they had the scenes of the last week and the loss of one who could and did guide them. There was sorrow writ'en all across their human hearts, and they learnt strength through that sorrow. God wished them to learn it. They learnt to lean on God alone—One who never failed and would never leave them. They learnt more and more that the things of this world were passing. They learnt, perhaps, what they never did before, to realize the great unseen world, the communion of saints, the blessed truth of the resurrection of the body. He was not their to speak of him who had recently been laid to rest. He would not wish it, and those who loved him best would not wish it. He was not there to speak of the strong personality whose loss all felt the capacity for work, the affection for that place, the depth of his faith, the truly wonderful power he had of making the sacred word speak to human hearts and lives. It was enough to say that in his short tenuro of office he had so endeared himself to them that he would never be forgotten The preacher would rather pass on that morning the message their late Rector would give them. That the Incarnate Christ might enter in their life that the only security for happiness in this life was in the faith of the true Incarnate Christ. And the only way to feel they could have a part in the blessed promises narrated in the texts was to live in the faith and be true to the Incarnate Christ. What had taken place they knew God meant to be an epiphany—a revelation of love, God was working His purposes out, and the time was drawing nearer and nearer. The time would surely be when the earth would be full of the glory of God as the waters covered the sea. Could they see why God was working in such a mysterious way? Why that ministry, so bright, had been as it were, so suddenly closed? Why hopes which extended far beyond that parish were dashed, as it were to the ground? They could see at any rate that what had happened had moved and touched the highest and the lowest. Sympathy had been universal; sorrow had been most real. The realization of the uncertainty of human plans had come home to them in a very wonderful way. How it roused them. How the message came to them, and no human words could bring the message to them. "Prepare to meet thy God." Might God bring it more and more home to them might God deepen the good impressions the last week had aroused in them and might God give them the grace to face their last hour with such heroic courage and calm faith, which were shown, last week. He had said it was a mystery how a ministry just begun should be broken so sudddenly; how such strong powers for good seemed to be crushed But those powers were not crushed, though the world thought so. The world thought death was the end of life. The world thought of death as the cessation or at any rate the suspension of all activity, but they Christians knew he had entered into a fuller and more active life. To be with Christ meant to grow like Christ. They learnt more service and more love, and so their ministry went on. They were told that their prayers ascended like incense to the throne of God, and they believed something more. Though they were not told with much definiteness about the great unseen world they believed with all their hearts in the communion of saints. They believed they were very near to them, that they were interested in what was going on in this world, and so they still fulfilled that which was the great purpose of their being, that He might be glorified. They still glorified God and lived for ever. And so let them go on to pray that the whole Church of Jesus Christ might at length enter into that glory which Issiah spoke of in the verse quoted, and of which they heard again and again both in the Old New Testament.

The hymns sung were "On the resurrection morn," "Lead, kindly Light," and "When our heads are bowed with woe." Mr. Candlin played the Dead March in "Saul," at the close of the service, and as the congregation dispersed gave Chopin's "Funeral March.

In the evening there was a crowded congregation. The service was sung by the Rev. J. T Vale, and the Rev. H. W. L. Smith, Castle Northwich, delivered a discourse based on Job xiv. 10. After dealing with the connection in which the words occurred, the preacher pointed out how different were the thoughts in the heart of a Christian when he laid his dead to sleep in God's acre in the joyful hope of a resurrection to those which were in the mind of Job as he uttered his complaint. Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he? Till the heavens be no more he shall not awake, nor be raised out of his sleep. Thoughts like those must, he was sure, the present to their minds that day. Only two days ago there were committed to the grave, amid universal tokens of sorrow, the mortal remains of their late rector. He did not pretend to be preaching a funeral sermon to abler lips than his belonged that sad privilege. It was not granted to the preacher to have much personal intercourse with him; but he knew how their rector had laid the foundations of what they all hoped would be a long and richly blessed ministry among them. He knew how, as Archdeacon Lewis went in and out among them bright hopes were kindled that his varied experience in the distant East, his matured judgment, his deep spirituality, allied as they were to his exceptional power, God-given, of swaying the minds of men by rare oratory that those would be as seed cast into ground already tilled and ready to receive it, and that the fruit would in God's good time be abundant, and to His glory. Such were their hopes. But the Divine Husbandman had seen fit to order it otherwise. Yet was it not truly said "that while God buries His workmen, He carries on their work. And from that wreath clad mound outside the small remainder left to them of so much zeal, power and worth, there came to them a sorrowing people, the message that they should have regard to their eternal responsibilities betimes, and not like prodigals be culpably wasteful of those immortal capacities which they in God could render valueless; but of which nothing else, not even death itself could avail to rob them True it was in the future that others should question concerning himself and those present "Where is he?" But equally true it was that in the present each individual was compiling the materials on which the answer to that question should be based. After all the question, "Where is he?" was only another form of the one, How lived he? As to the one who quitted life after a faithful attempt to have regard to God in all his actions, those who remained had no cause for anxiety. In such cases the answer to the question was that of Christ to the penitent thief upon the cross "With me Yea, for ever with the Lord.

The Rev. W. R. Hopkins, vicar of Moulton, in his sermon on Sunday night dwelt upon the dark cloud which had just overshadowed Davenham through the sad death of the late distinguised rector. Appointed so recently as in June last to that important benefice, a man of exceptional pulpit power and marked ability he entered in due time upon his new charge with unflagging zeal and giving promise of a long career of wonderful success. Sunday after Sunday crowds from distant parts flocked to hear him preach, and hung upon his eloquent and fluent lips, whilst the parish organizations he at once set on foot were such as to astonish every one. Suddenly, at the very beginning of such a promising career he was struck down by a most painful and distressing malady which seemed to baffle all the medical skill even of this advanced scientific age to cure and on Monday breathed his last That voice of thrilling eloquence now hushed for ever upon earth that striking personality to be seen no more. All that was mortal of him to-day reposed in the dark and silent grave. It seemed like a meteor appearing suddenly dazzling by its unwonted brilliancy and then disappearing into obscure darkness as suddenly as it shone forth. A mysterious dispensation truely it had been far above their power to understand. God gave no account of His matters. High as was the heaven above the earth, so were His ways higher than their ways and His than thoughts their thoughts. He did all things well, Though clouds and darkness be round about Him, yet righteousness and judgment were the habitation of His throne. Therefore, it was for them to be still as to cavilling, presumptuous unbelieving words or thoughts while communing with their hearts on all that had occurred. On Davenham parish a sad and heavy blow had indeed fallen, whatever the special lesson which God in His infinite wisdom designed to teach. But as to deceased himself so eminently gifted as he was, they must believe that he had finished the work which God has given him to do, and that therefore he received the heavenly call, "Come up higher good and faithful servant to receive the gracious recompense of reward. Enter thou thy work done thy warfare accomplished into the joy of thy Lord for ever. But from all those things there spoke a solemn forcible voice to each of them who remained: Stand in awe and sin not. Prepare thou to meet the God. One and all repent you truly of your sins. Give your hearts to God and without delay come to Christ in earnest as the shepherd and Bishop of your souls; and so in their daily life and in the House of God offer the sacrifices of righteousness and put their trust in the Lord for pardon, peace, heaven, and the eternal life But when he said to each of them in the words of the text "Stand in awe and sin not they should not think for a moment he meant to suggest that it was any special sin or sins that caused any of the sad events he had referred to; by no means. But was it not sin that brought death for all into the world with all their sorrows and woe: and was it not to save them all from their sins that Christ Jesus came into the world? Sin repented of and forsaken was the great evidence of sin forgiven and washed out by the precious all atoning blood, Therefore he said "Stand in awe as they communed in their own hearts of all those things, and forsook all known sin, seeking all, by the mercies of God and through the Holy Spirit's grace, to present themselves body, soul, and spirit, a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable to God, which was their reasonable service, and this death so mysterious in all its attendant circumstances so awful in its solemnity, would not have been in vain but rather would bear precious fruit, should it prove the means of leading some through the Spirit's teaching, savingly to commune with their own heart, steadfastly set their own faces heavenwards, and seek from henceforth with all their hearts and souls, for the salvation which was in Christ Jesus with eternal glory. Then, truely he being in the body dead' would still eloquently preach and speak.

At a general meeting of the members of the Davenham Constitutional Club, held on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Chris. Kay, expression was given to the general sorrow felt by the community at large at the death of their dearly loved Rector, and it was resolved that the Secretary convey to the bereaved family the members' deep and heartfelt sympathy in their loss.—"Warrington Guardian."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

THE "Echo de Paris" publishes a statement according to which England and France are on the eve of signing a convention settling all the colonial questions pending between the two conntries. It mentions Morocco Egypt Siam, Newfoundland, the Niger, and the New Hebrides.

The news, says the Paris correspondent of the 'Times," is premature. Negotiations have been pending for some time past between England and France affecting questions of mutual concern and it would not be at all surprising if before long an agreement were to be arrived at with regard to Egypt and Morocco. It may be a little more difficult to come to terms concerning the Newfoundland fisheries. To the best of my knowledge no modification of the existing pact touching Siam is contemplated, nor is the Niger included in the pourparlers that are proceeding. As to the New Hebrides, it is hardly to be supposed that anything would be done without at least consulting Australia and I have not heard that there is any question of it for the present.

The "Temps" publishes an article on the Anglo-French negotiations, in the course of which it says :—

Nobody could have entertained the illusion that this great and delicate operation could be concluded in one agreement. Negotiations have continued, and will still continue, settling difficulties point by point. At certain moments, as, for instance, when it is a question of the renewal of some institution or agreement, such as is to-day the case with Egypt, one of the Anglo-French questions can be examined in greater detail. It is interesting to see what one of the Powers would be disposed to offer in exchange for concessions granted by the other. Views can be exchanged, but events like the Russo Japanse conflict must not be allowed to interfere with these negotiations. However this may be it cannot be said that the conversations on the matter are in the nature of a world wide agreement, still less of an imminent agreement.

TURKEY AND THE BALKANS.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Salonica, Jan. 9 (Reuter). In Turkish military circles there is great dissatisfaction at the appointment of foeign officers to reorganise the gendarmerie in Macedonia. It is considered that any foreign officers who may be sent into Albania for this purpose will occupy a most unenviable position. Most of the Christian gendarmes lately appointed in the caza of Stumitza have gone over to the bands with their arms and uniforms.

Salonica, Jan. 10, Hilmi Pasha telegraphed to the Vali yesterday that 30,000 rifles bought by Sarafoff in Austria have arrived in Servia, whence they will be introduced into Turkey. The Turkish Commissioner at Sofia confirms this news.

Rome, Jan. 11 Boris Sarafoff, the Macedonian insurrectionary chief, who is now here, has had interviews with leaders and supporters of the Macedonian cause in Italy. He informed them that he wishes the Italian Government to know that Macedonia is dissatisfied with the action of Austria and Russia, and that a new revolution will break out next spring if all the Powers signatory of the Treaty of Berlin do not intervene and grant autonomy to Macedonia. Sarafoff has stated that he has come to Rome to confer with General Ricciotti Garibaldi. He will remain here for a month, and will then proceed to the United States to prosecute his propaganda. The Macedonian leader is also endeavouring to ascertain what protection and help the Vatican could give Macedonia if those of the Orthodox faith left the Greek Church and joined that of Rome, as was desired by the late Pope.

Constantinople, Jan. 12. As a supplement to its memorandum of Nov. 25 accepting in principle the nine classes of the Murzsteg reform scheme, the Porte has addressed to the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Embassies a long Note dealing with the demands of the two Powers point by point.

With reference to the duties of the two civil agents appointed to assist the Inspector-General of the European vilayets, the Porte raises no objection to their accompanying the Inspector-General on his tours, while their secretaries and dragomans are to be free to travel everywhere in the execution of their duty. It is stipulated however, they must be accompanied by Ottoman officials. On the question of the gendarmerie, the Porte points out that it has secured the services of an Italian general to command the force, and than his appointment will be made permanent if circumstances justify this course. The Note also accepts the proposal for a fresh delimitation of the boundaries of cazas according to the nationality of the inhabitants wherever it shall be needed.

The Porte declares that it will admit Macedonian Christians into all branches of the local administration, as required by the fourth clause of the reform scheme, and that, in accordance with the terms of the imperial decree on the subject, it has already expended the sums necessary to relieve the distress in Macedonia and to rebuild the destroyed houses. It further declares that it consents to the repatriation of the Macedonian refugees and is prepared to grant an amnesty to all political prisoners except those concerned in dynamite outrages.

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt publishes a telegram from Belgrade to the effect that a conference of the King and Minister was held there on Jan. 13 to discuss the steps which were necessary to deal with the increasing popular feeling in favour of the Macedonians. All the Servian Consuls stationed in Macedonia attended the meeting. It was decided on the one hand that Servia should act in accordance with the intentions of the Powers, while on the other hand it was thought that in view of possible events in the spring military preparations should be energetically completed in order to enable the country to take an independent stand in any eventuality.

THE ADVANCE INTO TIBET.

The following letters appears in the "Times" :—

I have no doubt that the physical difficulties in the way of the advance of the British expedition into Tibet are not insuperable But they are greater than you allow them to be in your leading article this morning. We have already heard of our troops encamping in 40deg of frost, of their sleeping in holes in the ground filled with dry grass, and of their gasping for breath when eating owing to the rarity of the atmosphere. We have heard of the wholesale loss of yaks and transport cattle, and although the general health of the men is said to be good, cases of death from pneumonia have been reported. Some days ago the mission pushed on from the Chumbi Valley as far as Phari but we were then told that Colonel Macdonald had returned to the valley and, so far as I can gather from the scanty information vouchsafed from the front, it appears that both mission and escort are still halting in the comparatively genial comfort which the Chumbi Valley affords. It is a fortnight and more since our troops crossed the frontier and have made no further progress. All this implies that the winter crossing of the passes, of which you and Mr. Douglas Freshfield speak so lightly, is no easy task. This is the country which Sir Joseph Hooker, when he beheld it from the top of the Donkia La 54 years ago, described in the following terms :—

There is no loftier country on the globe and no more howling wilderness; well might the Singtam Subah and every Tibetan describe it as the coldest, windiest, and most barren country in the world, The colourings are those of the fiery desert or volcanic island, while the climate is that of the poles Never in the course of all my wanderings had my eye rested on a scene so dreary and inhospitable.

But, after all it is not so much with the difficulties of the expedition that the British public are concerned as with its justification and object. I am glad to see that in your columns you have practically abandoned the hollow pretence that our advance is a countermove against Russian intrigue. You say that "the Tibetans are bound by treaty with us to keep an open market at Yatung," and imply that they have broken this provision. It is to be inferred that the object of our expedition is to enforce compliance with this treaty. But it is always forgotten that this treaty was concluded, not with the Tibetans but between the Government of India and the Chinese Government, and that no obligations were imposed upon the Tibetans to maintain an open market anywhere. This obligation was imposed on China, and was accepted on behalf of China, by Mr. James Hart, the Chinese Commissioner specially appointed from Peking for the purpose. I do not know that it has been contravened, but, if it has, there was an obvious diplomatic remedy in negotiation with China. That some such negotiation took place is evident from Lord George Hamilton's statement in the House of Commons in August last but it is a curious outcome of this negotiation that the only result was to send an armed mission into Tibet It is not surprising, I think, that the Tibetans held aloof from such a mission and that they should have recorded a formal protest against its intrusion into their territory. That mission then withdrew, but it has now re-entered Tibet by another route with a larger armed force which it would be a mockery to call a peaceful escort. Such are the facts, and this is a fair summary of the knowledge the British public has of the reasons for this expedition, It may be presumed that, when Parliament meets, some further light will speedily be thrown upon what appears to be a remarkable instance of wanton aggression upon a foreign country.

Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Gibson Bowles in your pages have already protested against the illegality of these operations. Clause 55 of the Act of 1858 which transferred the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, runs as follows:—

Except for preventing or repelling invasion of her Majesty's Indian possessions or under other sudden and urgent necessity, the revenues of India shall not without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontier of such possessions by her Majesty's forces charged upon such revenues.

A clearer evasion of this statute than the present military operation involves can hardly be imagined.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully.

H. J. S. COTTON.

45, St. John's-park, N.W., Jan. 7.

II.

Sir,—In the letter you print to-day Sir Henry Cotton quotes from Sir Joseph Hooker's "Himalayan Journals" the description of a bird's-eyeview from the top of the Donkia Pass, and leads your readers to believe that this description refers to some part of the route to be traversed in the present British advance. In reality the district overlooked by Sir Joseph Hooker from the Donkia liess some 50 miles to the west of the Chumbi-Gyantse road and on a route from Khambajong to Shigatse, which has been rejected by the military advisers of the Indian Government.

To Sir Henry Cotton this geographical detail may possibly seem immaterial. He may seek to justify himself by alleging that the broad belt of upland that runs along the southern frontier of Tibet, north of the outer Himalayan range, has everywhere the same general features. If this is his point of view he ought not, I hold, to have cited Sir Joseph Hooker's description of the picturesque aspect of a particular panorama without also quoting or at least making some reference to the more detailed description of the region as a whole, its products and its inhabitants, given a few pages further on in "Himalayan Journals" (vol. ii., pp. 337-171). That passage fully bears out the statements made from other sources in the January number of the Journal of the "Royal Geographical Society."

I have now brought forward a body of evidence in contradiction of specific assertions made by Sir Henry Cotton in your columns and elsewhere. I regret to have to add one more correction. I have nowhere, as he says in his last letter, spoken lightly of the crossing of the passes as an easy task. On the contrary, what I wrote was, "We may expect to hear of some suffering on the passes the Jelep La and the Tang La, even if they are crossed in fair weather and before too heavy a snowfall.—I am, Sir, yours, obediently,

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD.

The Athenæum, Pall-mall, S, W., Jan 9.

III.

Sir.—Sir Henry Cotton's letter in your issue of to-day prompts me to make a remonstrance, when Indian officials, civil or military have retired from that country they should be a little considerate in Western criticisms of our Eastern policy, and try their best not to hamper the actions of the responsible Indian Government of the day.

Why should Sir Henry refer in such scornful terms ("hollow pretence") to the Tibetan advance, and decline to believe that it can be (also) a countermove against Russian intrigue in Tibet?

If the Russian Government cherished hostile designs it is likely that they would inform Sir Henry Cotton? Or is it any more certain that the Indian Government would or could publish the fact in the London newspapers? How can Sir Henry be a judge at this distance of the exigencies of the political situation on our North-Eastern frontier?

Under these circumstances would it not be better for him to give some credit to Lord Curzon for political foresight and to leave him alone? One of the few redeeming features in the complications of the East is that we have there a strong man on the spot. No one in the country can suggest a fitter representative of our Empire. Let us than agree to support him rather than hinder his policy by inadequate criticisms.—I am Sir, your obedient servant,

SPECTATOR.

January 9.

P. S.—When Clause 55 of the Act of 1858 clearly specifies "other sudden and urgent necessity" as a sufficient cause for charging frontier operations to the Indian revenues, it seems unreasonable to designate the present expedition as an evasion of this statute."

IV

Sir,—In this expedition we have a repetition of the story. The smallest column conceivable seems incapable of moving 50 or 60 miles from headquarters without a breakdown of the transport arrangements. I can imagine such difficulties in Somaliland, and in the Khartum campaign, where Lord Kitchener so successfully grappled with them by laying down a line of railway But in the Himalayas, what excuse can there be with the solution so clearly pointed out by the Darjiling municipality's short line of wire ropeway, conveying the dry refuse across a valley! I do not say that we need necessarily lay down an exactly similar ropeway for our column now en route to the Tibetan frontier. Nowadays we have many systems of communication by wire even up to Telpherage, and the object of this letter is to show how singularly adapted the country in the Himalayas is to some such system. Since the Darjiling short line was laid down, we have learned how to transmit water power to long distances; for water power purposes, we have, thanks to our American cousins, learned the value of the small handy Pelton wheel under just such circumstances as obtain all over the Himalayas—namely, small discharges with very steep falls giving any head of water that may be desired: and in California they have even shown us how a body of miners can rivet up the necessary pipes on the spot. Now this water power is available on our side of the frontier, not on the other side the country through which such a line could be laid would be a friendly one, and if we cannot keep that open we had better not go to Tibet at all. The economy of such a means of communication is self-evident, more particularly owing to unlimited quantities of timber being available for the cutting down. The speed also with which the line could be laid down is not the smallest of recommendations. Its movability too, and compactness seem to settle the question finally; and with such a long hill frontier to defend it seems strange that the authorities should not be prepared at any point to meet from their stores such a contingency as this. Your faithfully.

January 7, EOTHEN,

THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

SPEECH BY MR. BRODRICK.

MR. BRODRICK, M.P., Secretary of State for India presided in the rooms of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, on January 14 when a paper on "The Presidency of Bombay," illustrated by lantern views was read by Sir William Lee-Warner. There was a large audience, among those present being Lady Leitrim, Lady Kathleen Clements, Lady Lee-Warner, Sir M. Bhownaggree, M.P., Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, Sir C. and Lady Lyall, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir S. C. Bayley, Sir George Bird-wood, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir H. Trueman, Wood, Sir A. Trevor, General Dunstervill, General Prendergast, Sir Philip Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Slater Sir C. Stevens and Mr. S. Digby (secretary of the Indian section). Sir William Lee-Warner, in the course of his paper said that Bombay with its 123,000 square miles of British territory and a population of 18,500,000 stood only fourth in the but of Indian provinces; yet the results of British administration for a century, notwithstanding physical and racial difficulties unequalled in any other province of India, had made it the most educated, progressive, and liberal contributor to the imperial revenues of any province in the empire. Taking all the principal heads of revenue for the year 1901-1902, the Bombay Government although the Presidency had just emerged from the miseries of plague and famine collected 1,282 lacs, against 1,180 from Madras and 948 from the United Provinces. There was no evidence that the population was crushed by the weight of the burden it bore. Activity and progress were visible on all sides. Out of an aggregate of imports by sea, excluding Government stores and treasure, valued at 67,000,000l calculating the exchange at 10 Rs. for the pound) in 1901 1902, Bombay and Sind took 32,000,900l., against 25,000,001, and 6,000,000l, for Bengal and Madras. Thirty-six million pounds' worth of exports out of a total value of 82,500,000, went from the Bombay Presidency, against 37,000 and 800,000 from Bengal and Madras respectively. The vessels built in Bombay and Karachi for that year numbered 3838 out of a total of 4833 built in the Indian Empire. The railway borne traffic of the Presidency bore similar testimony to local enterprise and the number of factories 73 under inspection far exceeded that of any other province. The two great harbours of Bombay and Kurachee were the gates from the west that opened on India and so long as the political anxieties of the future were mainly concentrated upon the North West frontier, the improvement and safety of those ports must be of vital consequence to the empire. In architecture Bombay was full of interest. The stones of the Presidency told their story of conquerors following conquerors, and leaving behind them confusion and variety. The flora and fauna were also witnesses of man's attempt to join together in one province distinct families of creation. Having dealt at length with the expansion of the British power in Western India, the lecturer proceeded to say that the great work of giving to each ruling chief a regularly defined position had long been completed, and a complicated system of foreign jurisdiction and political control was now well established. Yet the fact remained that an immense burden of political duties devolved upon the officials in Bombay which was unknown in any other part of India. The petty chiefs were more sensitive than those of higher degree, and were very prone to quarrel with each other. Even with the strong protecting British power there were constant difficultiesto be solved Patience, gentle influence and tact were required day by day to get native chiefs to co-operate with the collectors of British districts in suppressing crime protecting the revenue, pursuing and extraditing criminals and securing the attendance of witnesses or defaulters. The cardinal difficulty the Bombay administration lay in the number of native States which British administration of policy had generously and honestly preserved from extinction. Another difficulty was the turbulent classes of Bombay. There was no reason to suppose that civilisation had yet overtaken fanaticism or predatory instincts in the Western Presidency. Nor must the influence of thwarted ambition be overlooked. The King Emperor had no more valuable servants than the Brahmans of Bombay, but a man was wanting in imagination who failed to realise the disappointment which the overthrow of the Peshwa's Government caused to that caste. By education, firmness, justice, and tact much had been done to meet the difficulty. But beneath it lurked danger in times of trial and disturbance, which no prudent man could afford to make light of. Although the Government of Bombay had been shorn of many of its former responsibilities and powers, the guardianship of the western ports of India the development of its capital city, and the welding together of the numerous races and distinct portions of the province were a satisfying and honourable task for its Government. To that effort the public services and the mercantile community of Bombay had nobly responded. With regard to the Government of the provinces, the question of converting the Governor in Council into a lieutenant general was frequently discussed. There was no reason why Indian civilians should not from time to time fill the post. But the system of sending out to Madras and Bombay a Governor who had no previous knowledge of Indian administration possessed some advantages. It provided India with a statesman in the confidence of the Government, who was eligible for the post of Governor-General in an emergency; it imposed some check upon the dangerous tendency of over-centralisation; and it ensured to the population of the Presidencies the application to their concerns of an impartial, open mind, free from any preconceived ideas. So long as a province could show the moral and material progress achieved in Bombay, refomers might hesitate to change materially a system which was rooted in the past, valued by the governed classes, and justified by results. (Cheers.)

Mr. Brodrick, in thanking the lecturer for his address, said any one who did not know that Sir William Lee-Warner had been an admirable, vigorous, and busy public servant would assume that he had gone out to India as an amateur photographer. (Laughter.) He had brought home to many of them his enthusiasm with regard to ancient architecture and other objects of interest which he had found out and exploited in the Bombay Presidency. He valued the opportunities which that society gave them of gaining some knowledge of the architecture and antiquity of India, and, above all, of the present administration of the most successfully governed Asiatic State which the world had ever seen, (Hear hear.) When they considered that we were governing Ireland in the 18th century, and at the end of that time had comparatively little progress to show they could realise what, in the 19th century, had been achieved in India amid chaos and confusion. He though that too little attention had been paid by Englishmen as a rule to the devoted services of those who gave many years of their lives, in not always the most favourable climate or surrounding, to carrying out unobtrusively but most successfuly a system of government which was a pattern to the civilised world Sir William Lee-Warner had touched admirably on the blending of expert knowledge with external administrative power which they saw in the Government of India. It was quite true that, as in the case of the Presidency, so in the case of the supreme Government at Calcutta we had only from time to time relied for our Governors on those who had had local experience and who had been bred up, so to speak, in the service of India. There were, however, some exceptions. Lord Lawrence was a Viceory who marked himself out by great success in previous administration. In the present Viceroy we had a man who, besides having great industry and capacity and a love of India which had made him subordinate every other consideration to the Government of India, had also given the best part of his life before he went there to the study of Asiatic questions and of Asiatic customs and travel. He thought that from time to time that was a useful alternative to the sending out of men who, however otherwise qualified might not have personal acquaintance with, or previous experience of, Indian affairs. (Hear, her.)

Mr. Brodrick, who had another engagement to fulfil, then withdrew, and the chair was taken by Sir George Birdwood.

In the course of the discussion which followed,

Sir M. Bhownaggree, M. P. said that whatever might be the difficulties of administration in India, Sir William Lee-Warner would freely admit that the Native States to-day formed the bulwark of the power of Great Britain in India and were willing to follow British methods of administration if properly guided. (Hear, hear.) The people of Aden regarded with great concern the prospect of its being segregated from the administration of India and placed under the Foreign Office. They believed, that their best interests were safeguarded under the Government of Bombay and the Government of India (Hear, hear.)

THE appointment of a native Adjutant to each of the twelve corps of mule transport has been approved by the Government of India. These officers will be drawn from the Quartermasters, Duffadars and Kot-duffadars of the mule and pony transport. Six will rank as Ressaldars and will receive pay at the rate of Rs. 60 monthly, and six will rank as Jemadars and will receive Rs. 40.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

HONESTY'S REWARD.

MEANNESS must be infectious. A Piccadilly newsvender has just received five shillings for returning £1,500 and a couple of drafts to their owner. With the dawn of the millennium, it will no longer be human nature to expect reward for honesty, but until all things are made perfect, and the morally crooked in man straight, it is as well that honesty should not be made so unprofitable. A Liverpool man not long ago returned to a lady a purse containing £70. Without hesitation, she rewarded him with—a threepenny piece. Scarcely better fared the conductor of a tramcar plying between Northfleet and Gravesend. There the find was £500 in gold, and the guerdon 5s. Such a sum left in a London public conveyance would have meant £50 reward. The same niggardly spirit animated a man to whom a lost £320 was returned at Reading. But the instinct was surely rampant in the female who presented a couple of Haileybury College boys with a halfpenny each for finding a precious bracelet which she had lost.

LIFE'S LITTLE GRACES.

An attractive picture is that which may be seen on the little railway which takes the men to and from the colliery in the Ogmore Valley, in Wales. As he leaves the train, each man places his pipe upon the seat of the carriage. There all the treasures remain until the close of the day, and in the evening each son of the pit lights up his own again. The same idea occurs as one reads of the system obtaining between a northern Mayor and his employes. For a generation he has operated a sort of emergency fund for his workmen. The fund has never been defrauded of a penny. It is to the advantage of all that they should have the fund carefully preserved, but the spirit in which they are actuated differs from that of the native whom Dr. Carl Peters had in his employ in East Africa. The lad brought to him a lost assegai. "You may keep that for your honesty, Jerome," said the explorer. A day or two later he mentioned that he had missed a gold piece; had Jerome seen it? "Yes, sir," replied the boy: "I kept it for my honesty."

JUDICIAL ILLEGALITIES.

The Mortlake magistrates are men of daring. They fine men for hawking without pedlars' licences, then buy of the men to enable them to pay the fine. The principle extended would see the Bench having a bet with a bookmaker to enable him to pay the penalty, or buying up the stock of the smuggler for a like purpose. But Surrey magistrates are not the first to err. Woolwich Arsenal is run at a risk; it would need an expenditure of four to five millions to comply with all the Home Office regulations. So at least it was stated at an inquest last year. Westminster Council acted illegally in erecting stands outside the Law Courts for the Coronation: and an Act of Parliament was necessary to relieve other London Councils from the false position in which they had placed themselves by establishing labour bureaux. Parliament itself is not immune from lawless action. Last year it was on the verge of appointing a Depnto Assistant Speaker without the authority of the King. Even so expert a Parliamentarian as Mr. Gladstone committed the error of passing a Lord of Appeal straight through the Common Pleas after it had been enacted that such an appointment should not be made without his having served as a judge in the Common Pleas. He erred again in giving a rectory to a Cambridge man in defiance of a statute which provided that the incumbent must be a member of the Oxford Convocation.

UNDER THE ROSE.

Peel, we all know, travelled incognito for five days in order to avoid arrest for the duel which he was on his way to fight. We are all law-breakers, more or less, as perhaps are those high and exalted once in Paris whom a smuggler seeks to incriminate. Hardly a family upon our coastline has not a smuggling record. Lord Shaftesbury, father of the philanthropist, sat at dinner at Heron Court with the last of the Hooper family, Chairman of Customs, when, with a great shouting and clatter, a cavalcade of smugglers with wagon-loads of smuggled spirits, dashed into view. Shaftesbury sprang to the window and called his host. The Chairman of Customs sat down resolutely with his back to the window, nor would move until the last echo of the train had died away. When, ten minutes later, a troop of mounted Excisemen pulled up at his door he was truthfully able to say that he had seen nothing of the lawless ones.

A RESURRECTION.

A wave of enterprise is passing over our southern holiday resorts, Brighton is fighting the sea; Bath, having so long drawn gold indirectly from its waters, wants to get radium direct; Bournemouth and Tunbridge Wells are spiritedly making themselves more attractive. These latter resorts have interesting histories. The growth of Bournemouth was phenomenal. Seventy years ago it had not half a dozen houses. Every bird known to this clime, even to the eagle and the bustard, were on its wild heath; prehistoric burrows containing ornaments of twisted gold, unbaked pottery, and the blackened bones of ancient Britons were there. Tonbridge Wells goes much further back but there are these living who must remember the old moveable houses; glorified bathing vans on wheels which used to serve as well to meet the tastes of roving temperaments as to avoid little difficulties about taxes.

OUR HUMBLE FRIENDS.

The touching story of a dog's fidelity which has resulted from inquiries into the death of the young man killed on the Sonth Eastern Railway is one of a class which does more than any society for the protection of animals can do. Dogs have been decorated for war service, for alms-gathering for work as fire brigade servants, and so forth, but this plain tale of devotion, like a similar one reported from Scarborough in October, has a pathos and a moral all its own. The canine friend of the dead man at Scarborough followed its master to the grave, and died there. A simple gravestone in the cemetery at Assouan recalls to visitors a similar story. Mayor Turnbull fell over-board in the night above Shellal, was drawn into a whirlpool and drowned; and not missed until the morning. His dog searched back along the river bank, found the body, and by a display of intelligence almost human, induced the dead man's comrades to accompany it back to where its dead master was lying in the shallows.

ANIMAL SYMPATHY.

The devoted love of the brute applies to humbler objects than man. A cat and a dog used to be very good friends in a well-known country house. Onlookers regarded the cat as selfish, as caring only for the dog, because he would fetch and carry for her and let her have the choicest place on the hearthrug. The dog died. The cat refused all food and left the house. It was found upon the dog's grave, and brought back to the house. No persuasion could get it away. Kind friends, built a little pent-house over the grave, and there the cat lay until, very soon, it, too, died. In another house were a cat and dog whose relations were of the unfriendliest description. The cat had kittens which were taken from her and drowned. She grieved terribly over her loss. The dog appeared to understand her grief, ceased to torment and chase her; and, instead, did all he could to display sympathy. At length as the bereaved mother appeared inconsolable, he bounded out of the house, sought diligently in the garden, found the grave of the kittens, scratched it open with his strong paws, and returned in triumph to the house bearing one of the slaughtered innocents in his mouth.

PATHOS AND BATHOS.

Not all the sacrifice as between human beings and animals lies with the brutes. Charles I.'s Queen, driven by Cromwell's canonade from the house in which she had sought asylum at Burlington Bay remembered that she had left a lap dog in the house, and returned under a heavy fire to recover it. Lord Methuen's grandfather took a crew of British tars with him to rescue a dog from a burning ship; and more recently General von Schwarzoff lost his life in attempting to save that of his hound in a burning building at Peking. Byron thought more of his pet goose than of all the fair women who offered themselves unconditionally to him. He had bought the bird to fatten up for his Michaelmas day dinner. In the interregnum the poet and the bird became so mutually attached that he could not kill it. Instead he bought another and had the pet goose swung in a cage under his carriage when he travelled. In time the matronly bird reared three more.

HURRICANE FIGURES.

The scientist who tells us that 150 miles an hour is the greatest velocity ever attained by the wind sets himself to prove the impossible. But his figures will serve as a record, no doubt. It is an appalling condition that such a rate represents. A light breeze means fourteen miles an hour, with a pressure of one pound to the square foot multiply your light breez by six and you have a hurricane 84 miles an hour and 33lbs. pressure to the square foot. You can go into higher altitudes and fare worse. Ben Nevis has a 120 miles an hour record. Awful damage can be done at lesser rates. The Ohio tornado of 1842 had a speed of but 34 miles but it took buildings up by their foundations and carried their fragments eight miles. A similar disturbance in Illinois took the spire vane and gilded ball of a church all complete and carried them intact fifteen miles to the northeastward. The Forth Bridge is built to withstand a 56lbs. wind-pressure. It is no thanks to a late astronomer royal that such strength was imposed. The present strength allows for a lateral pressure from wind of 2,000 tons per 1,700ft. span, two and a half times the amount of the maximum rolling load.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

HOME.

A Rare Stamp—an unused 2d. blue Mauritius issue of 1847—has been sold by auction for £1,450. The Prince of Wales is said to be the purchaser.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. H. H. Pereira, Vicar of Croydon, has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Croydon.—The Dean of Canterbury, at the Islington Clerical Meeting on the 12th, dealt with the question "What is Catholicity?"

Elections.—In the Ashburton Division of Devonshire, Mr. Eve, K.C. (L.), has been returned by a majority of 1,476.—The polling at Norwich will be held to-day and the Gateshead election is fixed for January 20.

Fiscal Policy.—A correspondence between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, on the position of the Liberal Unionist Association in reference to the fiscal question is published. The Duke thinks that the association should be dissolved, with as little recrimination as possible. Mr. Chamberlain opposes this and will call a meeting of the association to decide on the course to be taken.—A complete list is published of the Tariff Commission including several new names.—The Hong-kong branch of the China Association almost unanimously supports Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

Football.—The Rugby match between England and Wales, at Leicester on Saturday, was drawn.

Law. Mr. Justice Bigham and a jury are trying Mr. Whitaker Wright on charges of fraud.

Mr. Balfour, addressing his East Manchester constituents on the 11th, defended himself against attacks made in respect of the changes in the Government, and deprecated intolerant procedure in any section of the party.—At a luncheon next day Mr. Balfour spoke on the question of closer union with the Colonies. In the new Committee on Imperial Defence they had an instrument which would be a bond of union. The Prime Minister also met a deputation from the cotton industry.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking on the 11th at the annual dinner of the Birmingham Jewellers' Association, referred to the South African war, and said that we could no longer consider the Colonies as negligible quantities, but must take them more into our confidence.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling writes that a highly developed system of conscription for games is in force in most English public schools and asks why, say 10 per cent. of the hours devoted to cricket and football drill should not be allotted to military drill.

Sir H. Campball-Bannerman spoke on the 13th at Maidstone.

The King and Queen concluded their visit to the Duke of Devonshire on Monday.

The Sewage Commission has issued a report on the contamination of shell-fish.

Theatres.—Mr. Bourchier has apologized to Mr. Walkley, dramatic critic of "The Times," for excluding him from the Garrick Theatre in March last, and Mr. Walkley has accepted the apology.—At the Court Theatre on Saturday were produced "The Question, by Bertram B. Ashford and John Strange Winter, and an English version by Mr. John Davidson of "Bohemos."

Three fishermen were drowned on the 7th off the island of Papa Westray, Orkney.

Wills.—Mr. Herbert Spencer's will contains directions as to the disposal of his works and copyrights, and provides for the completion of the "Descriptive Sociology" and for the publication of his autobiography. Bequests are made to the British Museum and the National Portrait Gallery. The will of Lord Stanley of Alderley is also published.

THE EMPIRE.

Aden.—An attack was made on January 7 on a British party at Dthina about 120 miles from Aden. One Sepoy was killed, and another wounded. The party fell back into the Fadthli country.

Australia.—Sir A. E. Havelock, the Governor of Tasmania, has resigned acting under medical advice.—A boiler explosion, causing five deaths, has occurred on board the cruiser Wallaroo. A cricket match between the English team and 18 of Ballarat was left drawn on Saturday.

Canada's offer to take over the expenses of garrisoning Esquimalt and Halifax has been accepted.

Cape Colony.—In the elections for the House of Assembly 17 Bond candidates and seven Progressives have been returned unopposed. There will be 33 contests, 18 of which are between the Progressives and the Bond.—Dr. Jameson says he will introduce a Chinese exclusion Bill.

Jamaica.—Since the death of an officer in November, there has been no case of yellow fever and the general state of health is most satisfactory.

Mr. Seddon has invited the Premiers of Australia, Canada, Cape Colony and Natal to unite in protesting against Chinese labour in Rand mines. Canada and Natal have already refused to do so.

Newfoundland.—Canada proposes to invite Newfoundland to consider the question of union with the Dominion.

Northern Nigeria.—The report of Sir F. Lugard for 1902—covering that part of the Kano campaign which [illegible] in 1903—has been issued.

Somaliland.—General Egerton reports that on the 11th the British attacked some 5,000 Dervishes, who lost about 1,000 killed and many prisoners. Two British officers were killed and nine wounded while one is missing. Our other casualties were nine killed and 22 wounded.

THE UNITED STATES.

British Relations.—A conference to promote an arbitration agreement with the United Kingdom was held on the 12th.

King Edward has presented to the Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts a signed portrait of himself, in appreciation of the welcome extended to the delegation of the Honourable Artillery Company of London.

Mr. Bryan has returned from his journey in Europe.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Emperor, "against the strongest efforts of Russia," has signed the commercial treaty by which American Consuls may now be sent to Mukden and An-tung. Ratifications have been exchanged by telegraph, and the Consuls have been appointed. The Emperor has also ratified the commercial treaty with Japan—The Maritime Customs revenue for 1903 amounts to 30,500,000 taels.—At a meeting of the China Association in Shanghai the speakers regarded the position of British interests in China as critical, and deplored the failure of our Government to forestall the inevitable results of the increasing activity of Continental rivals.

Congo State. A mission steamer has capsized on the Congo. An American missionary and 23 natives were drowned.

France.—The "Echo de Paris" states that Great Britain and France are on the eve of signing a convention settling all the colonial questions pending between the two countries. Our Paris Correspondent observes that the news is premature, but that it will not be surprising if before long an agreement is arrived at with regard to Egypt and Morocco. A Clerical member of the German Reichstag has been expelled from France. The Premier, speaking on the 11th, said that all the thoughts of the country were of peace.

Russia.—The Budget for 1904 amounts to 2,178,637,055 roubles, with a surplu of ordinary revenue over ordiuary expenditues of 13,633,242 roubles A sum of 12,000,000 roubles is to be granted for the improvement of roads.—The military authorities are directing attention to the almost defenceless state of the western frontier. Sixty students have been sent to prison and 360 handed over to the professorial Court in Warsaw. Christmas passed without disorder at Kishineff.

The Far Eastern Crisis. Hopes of a satisfactory settlement are regarded at Tokio as slender since Russia is understood to insist on excluding Japan from a voice in Manchuria affairs. A conference of Elder Statesmen has adopted a reply to Russia's last Note as the latter though unsatisfactory in substance was conciliatory in tone. The reply was handed to the Russian Minister on the 13th It is stated that the negotiations will be continued without way time limit being imposed. It is pointed out that Japan recognized Russia's special interests in Manchuria and her right to protect them, and only demanded the realization of Russia's voluntary pledge respecting China's territorial integrity as regards Manchuria. She also demanded freedom of residential rights and international trade in Manchuria.—Our Paris Correspondent hears that the Russian Note practically accepts the first agreement made by the Russian Minister in Tokio which the Tsar rejected on the advice of Admiral Alexeieff. The Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed to Prince Ching, at the request of the Japanese Foreign Office, that the second Russian reply is unfavourable and that Japan, unless Russia recedes, must resort to arms. Japan advises China to observe strict neutrality in case of war. Our Peking Correspondent says that Russia's wanton violation of all her pledges and reoccupation of the chief city of Manchuria appear finally to have undeceived China and thrown her into the arms of Japan. A Seoul telegram states that the Emperor of Korea has ordered the opening of the port of Wi-ju, subject to the acquiescence of China.—The new Japanese cruisers have left Genoa.—Mr. H. Fulford Bush addressed the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 12th on the Russian occupation of Manchuria and its effects upon British commerce.

Turkey has addressed to Austria-Hungary and Russia a long Note dealing with the details of the Murzsteg reform scheme.

Uruguay.—The crisis continues and the country is practically in a state of civil war.

Obituary.—Lord Braybrooke, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge; M. Gerome, the artist; Madame Antoinette Sterling; Sir Albert Woods, Garter King of Arms; General Sir Percy Feilding; Lieutenant-General Sir R. Grant; Major-General J. G. R. D. MacNeill; Sir E. M. Hodgson; Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Maguire; Sir W. R. Kynsey, and Sir H. C. E. Malet.—"Times."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

Admiralty, 8th January.

Captain Charles Henry Adair has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty, in place of Captain Charles Ramsay Arbuthnot promoted to Flag Rank. Dated 1st January, 1904. Clerk Richard Hector Carter has been promoted to the Rank of Assistant Paymaster in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 31st December, 1903.

Admiralty, 9th January.

Sub-Lieutenant Herbert Edward Walter Christian Whyte has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet specially for service in South Africa. Dated 15th November, 1903.

Admiralty, 11th January.

Sub-Lieutenant James Sacheverell Constable Salmond has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th September 1903

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub Lieutenant Joseph Dixon to be Lieutenant Dated 9th January, 1904. Acting Sub Lieutenant Harold Hilton Sergeant has been confirmed in the Rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 19th September, 1903.

Royal Naval Voluntier Reserve Liverpool Division.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Lathom to be Lieutenant-Commanding. Dated 9th January 1904.

War Office Pall Mall 12th January.

Royal Horse Guards Supernumerary Lieutenant Adrian Rose to be Lieutenant, vice H. J. Duke of Roxburghe K. T., M.V-O., resinged. Dated 9th January, 1904. 1st Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant C.A.J. Younger resigns his Commission. Dated 13th January. 1904. 8th Hussars The promotion to the rank of Major of Captain Issac W. Burns Lindow is cancelled under the provisions of Article 190, Royal Warrant 26th October, 1900. Dated 13th January, 1904.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Richard A Birley is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 3rd December, 1903

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant 26th October, 1900. Dated 19th December, Henry R. Ayton James H Coldwell-Horsfall Clifton W, H. Skinner, John H W Millor, Guy B, Oliver, Henry H. Hulton, Edward Corbould Warren Roland D. Harrisson, Clement J A'Court, Courtenay T, S. Paul, Percival J. B, Heelas on the seconded List, Philip P Budge, Alison K G. White, Charles R. Gover, Francis L. Congreve, Willoughby Sitwell, Robert Benson, Gerald M Spencer Smith, Thomas D H. Hacket, Patrick Turnbull Percy G Robinson William M Shaw, Joseph I D Arcy and Joseph A D Bell,

Dated 21st December.

Gordon H T Mackintosh Edgar C Anstey, Geoffrey W Herringham, Owen M Lanyon Adolph, Z Blumenthal James C Dundas, Cyril E B Denniss, Hurry H Joll, Vivian A Batchelor, Alfred F B Harvey, Charles F U Meek, William B Hayley Philip G Yorke Henry, G F Christie, Kenneth M Body William H M Acton, Charles A. G. O Malley Harry Denison Derrick le P Trench.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Harold A Reid is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. Dated 1st January, 1904.

Second Lieutenant Brabazon Thomas Disney, from the Kent Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia), to be Second Lieutentant. Dated 13th January, 1904.

Captain Ernest G Waymouth to be Adjutant, vice Captain F E de C Chevallier, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 1st January, 1904.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major Henry B N Adair to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H M Sinclair, promoted substantive Colonel in the Army Dated 21st December, 1903.

Captain and Brevet Major John S Fowler, D S O, to be Major, vice P C Gubbins, deceased. Dated 26th December, 1903.

Captain Ernest M. Paul to be Major, vice H B N Adair. Dated 21st December, 1903.

Major Charles E Salvesen retires on retired pay. Dated 13th January, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry Lieutenant Ryves A M Currie to be Adjutant, vice Captain A B Whatman D S O who has vacated that appointment Dated 1st January 1904.

The Royal Irish Regiment The date of appointment of Captain Ronald Martin from Indian Army to be Captain vice H N Kelly, is 23rd September 1903 and not asnotified in the Gazette of 20th November 1903,

The Cheshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant S. J. G Beaumont is seconded for service with tho Indian Indian Army Dated 27th Novermber 1903.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Captain Ambrose St Q Ricardo D S O retires on retired pay Dated 13th January 1904

Lieutenant Thomas A D Best to be Adjutant vice Captain A St Q Ricardo D S O who has vacated that apppointment Dated 13th January 1904

The Duke of Willington's (West Riding Regiment) Captain Leslie B B Noyes seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers Dated 14th December 1903,

The Border Regiment Gentleman Cadet Miles Radcliffe from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenant Dated 13th January 1904

The Hampshire Regiment Captain George H Parker is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 30th November 1903,

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Gentleman Cadet Hubert Ernest Bowes-Lyon, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 13th January, 1904.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Captain Charles A. Cardwell is seconded for service an an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 8th December, 1903.

Brevet Major Francis J Henley, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice C, A. Cardwell. Dated 21st December, 1903.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Captain Richard J Woulfe Flanagan is seconded for service under the provisions of Army Orders 150 of 1899 and 107 of 1963 Dated 20th October, 1902.

Supernumerary Captain Matthew P Buckle, D S O to be Captain, vice R J Woulfe Flanagan, Dated 1st January, 1904.

The King,s Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry). Gentlemen Cadet Harbert William Symons, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 13th January, 1904.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major W G Judge retires on retired pay. Dated 13th January 1904.

The West India Regiment, Captain William H Hardyman is seconded for service as Governor of a Military Prison. Dated 24th October, 1903.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Captain John William Henry Maturin to be Adjutant, vice Major F P S Taylor, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 1st January, 1904.

STAFF.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 6th October, 1903: Lieutenaut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel A W L Bayly, C B, D S O, Aide-de-Camp to the King, Indian Army, from Assistant Adjutunt-General of a District, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General at Head-Quarters in India, on augmentation. Dated 8th June, 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel H M Lawson, Aide-de-Camp to the King, from Royal Engineers, to be Director of works at Head-Quarters, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, and the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 5th January, 1904

Major C H de Rougement, D S O, Royal Artillery, from Brigade Major, Royal Artillery, to the Deputy Assistant adjutant-General, Woolwich District. Dated 1st October, 1923.

Captain H Robinson, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General R A Montgomery, C B, Commanding Southern District Dated 18th November 1903.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made to the Staff in South Africa:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel H B Jeffreys, from half-pay, to be Deputy Adjutant aad Quartermaster-General, vice Colonel temporary Brigadier General) H M Lawson, who has vacated that appointment, Dated 2nd January, 1954.

In the Gazette of the 23rd October, 1903, page 6480, the name of Lieutenant W M Guthrie-Smith, Indian Staff Corps, is substituted for that of Lieutenans W F Smith.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force:—

Captain P W N Fraser, D S O The Queen's Own Cameron Highlander to be a Special Service Officer, graded for pay Rate XIII, Scale B, Article 185, Royal Warrant 26th October, 1955, whilst so emplyed. Dated 7th December, 1903.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 9th October 1903:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C G M Fasken, Indian Army, to Command a Brigade, and is granted the local rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 16th July, 1943.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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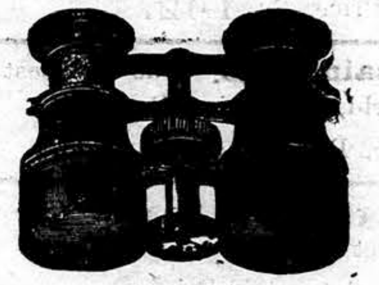

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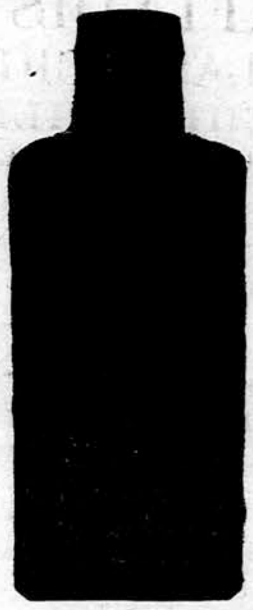

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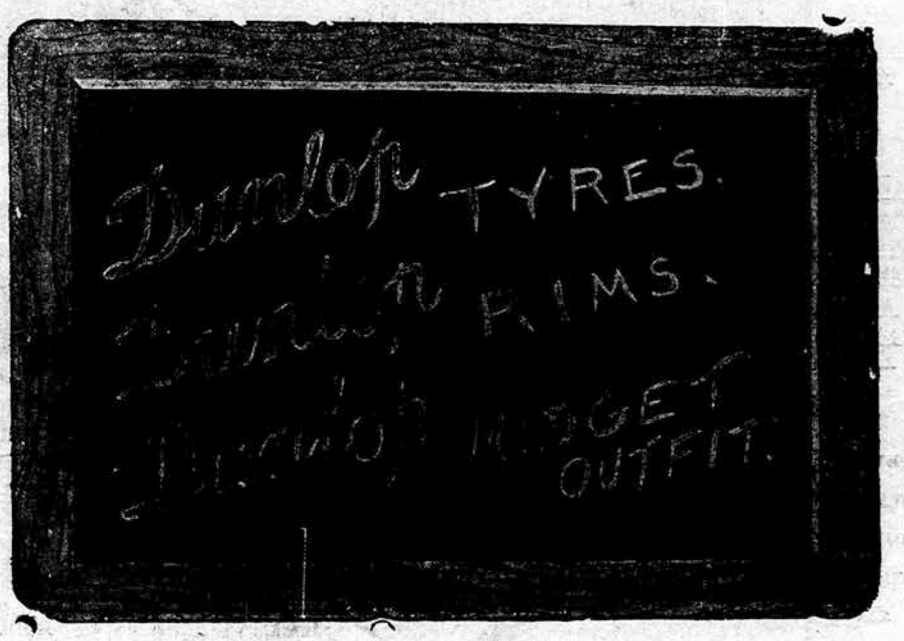
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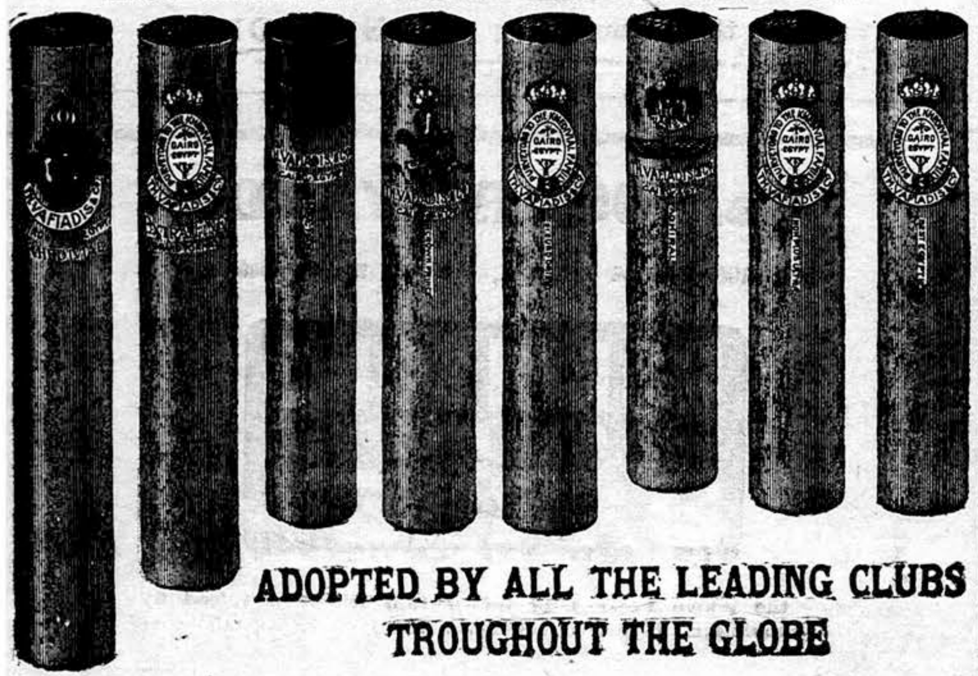

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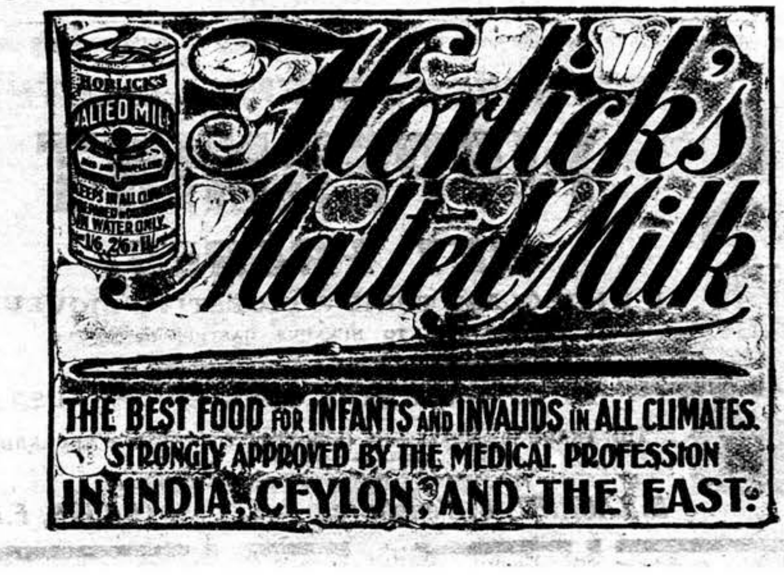

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